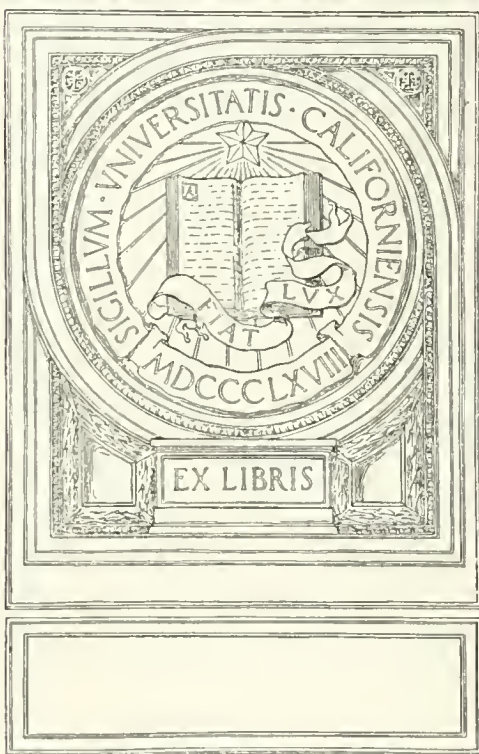


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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES





P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FROM THE

East India Company,

CONCERNING THE LATE

N A B O B of the C A R N A T I C.

Ordered to be printed 21st and 23d June 1802.

L I S T of P A P E R S

Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, pursuant to their Orders
dated the 11th, 21st, and 23d June 1802.

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East India House
the 23d June 1802.

BIBLIOTHECA MUSEI
ASIANICA SOCIETATIS
PETERSBURGENSIS

No. 1.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel
MAC NEIL, dated 5th and 6th July 1801; &c.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL:

Sir,

1. **T**HE precarious State of his Highness the Nabob's Health being such as to indicate the Probability of his Highness's early Dissolution, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has judged it expedient, for the Preservation of Order, to station a Party of Troops at the Palace of Chepauk; and his Lordship, relying on your Prudence and Discretion, has been pleased to appoint you to the Command of the Troops.

2. The Detail will consist of Three Companies of His Majesty's Scotch Brigade, Five Companies of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, a Subaltern, and Thirty Europeans, and One Company of Native Artillery with Four Six Pounders, and Thirty Troopers from the Governor's Body Guard. A farther Portion of the Garrison of Fort St. George will be held in Readiness to join you, if Occasion should render that Measure necessary.

3. The principal Object of your Care being the Preservation of Order within the Palace of Chepauk, at the Period of the Nabob's Dissolution, the Governor in Council directs you, after securing the first Gate of the Garden, to march the Detachment to the principal Gateway of the Palace, and take Possession of it.

4. A Communication of this intended Measure will be made to the Nabob sufficiently early, it is hoped, to prevent any Alarm in his Highness's Mind; and the Expedition and Secrecy with which it will be executed, will probably prevent any Opposition or Confusion.

5. Having taken Possession of the principal Gateway, it will be necessary to make a Disposition of your Force for maintaining that Position.

6. In carrying this Part of your Orders into Effect, the Governor in Council desires you to use every Degree of Conciliation and Respect towards the immediate Family of the Nabob, and towards the confidential Officers of his Highness's Government. By an Adherence to that Mode of Conduct, the Governor in Council expects that no Difficulty will occur; but if, notwithstanding this Moderation, you should be opposed in the Execution of these Orders with respect to possessing the Gateway, you will, after making the best Explanation of your Orders which Circumstances will admit to the Nabob's Officers within the Gateway,
remain

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 1. remain Thirty Minutes, and if, after the Expiration of that Time, you shall have
continued. received no Communication from Major Grant, the Military Secretary of the Governor, you will obtain Possession of the Gateway by Force.

7. After having established yourself at the Gateway of the Palace, you will consider the best Means of restraining the Intercourse of Persons with the Interior of the Palace; but as it is impossible to describe, with sufficient Accuracy, the different Passages through the external Wall of the Palace, I am directed to inform you, that when the Event of the Nabob's Death shall occur, it will be your Duty, to the Extent of your Power, to prevent the Introduction of any Partizans into the Palace, to restrain any apparent Commotion, to protect from Violence the Persons of the Nabob's immediate Family, and to provide the best practicable Means for preventing his Highness's Property and Treasure from being removed from the Palace. In executing this Part of the Order, you will observe that the Governor in Council does not consider the Brothers of his Highness to constitute any Part of his immediate Family; and you will endeavour to restrain them, by Force if necessary and practicable, from entering the Palace until some Arrangement of Affairs shall be made.

8. As soon as may be practicable, after taking Possession of the Gateway, you will endeavour to ascertain what Number of armed or unarmed Men may be within the Walls of the Palace, and you will cause that Number to be so far diminished as you shall judge necessary to the tranquil Execution of these Orders; you will particularly endeavour to expel, from within the Walls of the Palace, all such armed Men as may not be in the immediate Service of his Highness the Nabob; upon this Point you will make an early Report, and it is the Intention of the Governor in Council to furnish you, at the earliest possible Period of Time after the Death of the Nabob, with more detailed Instructions for the Guidance of your Conduct.

9. It will be obvious to you that the Governor in Council considers the Trust now reposed in you, to involve Considerations of the greatest Delicacy and Importance, and his Lordship directs me to express his confident Expectation, that your Conduct in the Discharge of it will be such as the Nature of the Conjuncture, and the Situation of his Highness's Family, demand from the Liberality and Dignity of the British Government.

10. During this Service, you will address immediately to the Governor such Communications as may become necessary, and obey such Orders as you may receive directly from his Lordship.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, }
 5 July 1801. }

(Signed) J. Webb,
 Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
 Sec^y.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

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No. 1.
continued.

To J. WEBBE, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will be pleased to inform the Right Honourable Governor, that, agreeably to his Lordship's Instructions, I marched the Troops placed under my Command for the Preservation of Order at Chepauk, through both the Gateways leading to the Palace; of these Gates I took Possession, and I have placed Guards at Three other Gates leading through the exterior Wall.

The Communication which the Right Honourable Governor was pleased to make of his Lordship's Intentions, seemed to have considerably reconciled the Nabob to the Measure itself; but he was very much averse to Guards being placed within the interior Gate. The Space there in Front of the Palace is very small, and the immediate Entrance to the Palace is quite close to the Gate.

As there seemed to be no immediate Necessity for stationing Guards within, and as the Nabob was so much averse to any being placed there, I judged it fit to accommodate his Highness's Inclinations as far as possible: I have therefore placed Sentries only at the Gate, and the Body of the Troops close to it on the Outside.

There is no Kind of Commotion whatever within the Palace Walls, and there is every Appearance of Tranquillity being preserved.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Chepauk, }
5th July 1801. }

(Signed) D. Mac Neil,
Lt Col.

A true Copy

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Letter of this Date; and am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to express his Lordship's entire Approbation of your consenting, under the Circumstances you have stated, to withdraw the Guards from the interior Part of the Gateway of his Highness the Nabob's Palace. It being the Intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Degree of Attention and Conciliation should be shewn to the personal Wishes of the Nabob, his Lordship is desirous that you should be studious to meet his Highness's Wishes in every Point, not involving the Security of the great Object entrusted to your Care.

In Addition to the general Instructions contained in my Letter of Yesterday, I am directed to desire that the greatest Degree of Caution may be used in your Communication with the Nabob, or with his Highness's Family and Ministers, to avoid the Appearance of any Concurrence on the Part of the British Government in the Arrangements which his Highness may be desirous of making with respect either to his immediate Property, or to the general Affairs of the Carnatic; for the same Reason you will abstain from giving Countenance to any Party which may be formed in the Palace in favour of any Part of the Nabob's Family, or of his Highness's Ministers.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 1.
continued.

It is understood that the principal Part of the Nabob's Treasure is deposited in the Apartments of his Highness's Sister, the Boody Begum; and I am directed to communicate this Intelligence to you, in order that your Attention may be particularly directed to those Apartments, in carrying into Execution his Lordship's Orders for preventing the Removal of the Treasure from Chepauk.

I am, &c &c &c.

Fort St. George, }
5th July 1801. }

(Signed) J. Webb,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. Webb,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

To J. WEBBE, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the Honour of your Letter of this Date, and I beg leave to assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Part of his Lordship's Orders shall be duly observed and executed.

I have taken such Precautions as I think will render it altogether impossible for Treasure (unless in very small Sums, or in covered Doolies) to be carried out of any Part of the Palace. May I request the Honour of his Lordship's Permission to apprise the Nabob, that Conveyances of that Description are not expected to be sent from the Palace?

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Dan. Mac Neil,
L^t Col.

Chepauk, }
5th July 1801. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

IN reply to your Letter of last Night I am directed to acquaint you, that until his Highness the Nabob shall expire, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient to impose any Restraint on the Egress of covered Palankeens from the Palace of Chepauk; but after that Event shall have happened, you will prevent the Issue of covered Palankeens from the Palace, until you shall have received further Orders from the Governor in Council.

In issuing these Instructions, the Governor in Council confines the Operation of them to the Period of Time during which Order shall prevail in the Interior of the Palace; but if any Commotion should arise previously to the Death of the Nabob you will take effectual Measures for restraining the Issue of Treasure, by any Mode of Conveyance whatever, until you shall receive the farther Directions of the Governor in Council.

If, previously to the Death of the Nabob, you shall have Reason to suspect an Attempt to carry Treasure from the Palace, without his Highness's Consent, you will

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

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will also in that Event restrain the Issue of it, until the Nabob's Consent shall be obtained for the Passage from the Palace.

No. 1.
continued.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.
(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B Edmonstone,*
Sec^r.

Fort St. George, }
6th July 1801. }

No. 2.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel BOWSER,
dated 11th July 1801. ✓

Diary to Mil^y Con^t
11th July 1801.

Sent the following Letter
to Lieut. Col. Bowser.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council having judged it expedient to assemble a small Force, consisting of Five Companies of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, Five Troops of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, and Two Six Pounders with a Proportion of Artillery; I am directed to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has selected you to command it; you will accordingly proceed to join the Detachment which is now encamped in the Bed of the Long Tank, and take whatever Measures may be necessary for keeping it ready to move at a short Notice.

Fort St. George, }
11th July 1801. }

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t

No. 3.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE,
dated 15th July 1801; when they proceeded to the
Palace of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq. and Lieutenant Col. Close.

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of the Death of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is my earnest Desire, founded on the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General, that a complete Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic should be made with the least practicable Delay.

The Nature of the Evidence which has been obtained of the Violation of the Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the Course of Reasoning

No. 3.
continued.

Reasoning upon the Condition in which the Family of their Highnesses has, by that Discovery, been placed in relation to the British Government, are Subjects so familiar to you, that any particular Instructions from me with regard to the Principles, or to the detailed Considerations of the Question, appear to be superfluous.—It will be sufficient for me therefore to state, that the Death of the Nabob has produced no Change in the Principles by which it will be proper to regulate the Conduct of the British Government towards the Family of his Highness: But in the Application of those Principles to the actual State of Affairs, I judge it to be of the greatest Importance to the National Character, as well as to the critical State of our Affairs, that the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic should be adjusted by an amicable Negotiation.

I accordingly depute you to conduct this Negotiation, and hereby authorize and empower you to exercise your own Discretion for the Purpose of carrying into Effect my Intentions, and the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General.

The Officer commanding the Forces at Chepauk, will obey such Orders as he may receive from you.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, }
15th July 1801. }

(Signed)

Clive.

No. 4.

Copy of a REPORT of Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, explanatory of their Proceedings at the Palace of his late Highness the Nabob, in their Interviews or Negotiations with the Regents and Taje ul Omrah.

[N B. In this Document are contained the Propositions from Taje ul Omrah, and from Najeeb Khan and Juke Ali Khan, required by the 4th and 5th Orders of the Honourable House; vide Pages 15 and 17.]

Report, July
15th, 1801.

July 15th, 1801.

IN conformity to your Lordship's Instructions, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk, having previously caused a Message intimating our Approach to be communicated, through the Channel of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, to the principal Officers of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

On our Arrival at Chepauk, we were received by Nejeeb Khan, Tuckia Ally Khan, Kadir Nawas Khan, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, who introduced themselves as the principal Officers of the Government of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah. Nejeeb Khan appeared to hold no distinct Office, but to have been a Companion of the Family since the Time of Anwar ud deen Khan, and to have been consulted generally on all Occasions of Interest to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Tuckia Ally Khan was entrusted with the Military Affairs of the late Nabob. Kidir Nawas Khan superintended the general and internal Departments of his Highness's Government: But the most important Department of his Highness's Government, the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, had been entrusted to the Charge of Mr. Barrett. As that Branch of the Nabob's Government affected more particularly than any other the Rights and Interests of the Company, we judge it to be proper to explain to your Lordship, that Mr. Barrett is of the lowest Tribe of Native Portuguese, equally destitute of Education, Manners, and Knowledge.

We

We enquired whether any particular Arrangement had been made by the Nabob for the Administration of the Affairs of his Government, in the Event which had recently occurred; and having been informed that an authentic Will, under his Seal and Signature, had been left by Omdut ul Omrah, we desired that it might be produced. Nejeeb Khan, who directed the Conversation, made the usual Objections, founded on the Recency of the Nabob's Death, on the Necessity of allowing a sufficient Interval of Time for the Ceremonies of the Occasion, and on the Decorum of postponing to open the Will until the Heir appointed should be at Liberty, in conformity to the usual Practice, to attend to the Transaction of public Business. We replied, that the British Government was aware of the prevailing Usages observed by the Professors of the Mahomedan Religion on all ordinary Occasions of this Nature; that your Lordship could have no Wish that those Usages should be unnecessarily transgressed; but that the Affairs of a great Government, on which our Request was founded, could not be regulated by the ordinary Practice of individual Families. Having in consequence been informed that the Nabob had appointed his reputed Son (Fadjul Omrah, commonly called Ally Hussain) to be his sole Heir, we again urged the Necessity of producing the Will, and requested that the young Man should be introduced to us. The Khans having retired to consider this Demand, we learnt, during a desultory Conversation with Mr. Barrett, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had become acquainted with the Intention of Hussam ul Mulk to employ an armed Force at the Palace of Chepauk for the Accomplishment of his Views, at the expected Termination of his Highness's Life; that the Measure of stationing a Body of the Company's Troops for the Protection of the Family, had in consequence been entirely acceptable to his Highness, and (to use his own figurative Expression) that the Security, derived from that Arrangement, had been the Means of prolonging his Highness's Life.

The Khans having been joined by Mr. Barrett, returned, assenting to our Request; and, after a short Delay, the young Man was introduced with the Will in his Hand. The Will having been opened and read by Kadir Nawas Khan, was found to be an authentic Instrument, expressing in clear, distinct, and explicit Terms, the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that his reputed Son (Ally Hussain) should succeed him in the Possession of all his Rights, Possessions, Property, and in the Sovereignty* of the Carnatic. The Will also appointed Mahomed Nejeeb Khan, Salar Jung, and Tuckia Ally Khan, to assist the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah in the Administration of his Affairs.

* The English Word "Sovereignty" is in the Will.

The Will having been read, we excused ourselves to Ally Hussain for an Intrusion, which, although unseasonable, was indispensably necessary; and he immediately retired, returning Expressions of Civility.

On the Departure of Ally Hussain, we requested a private Conference with the Two Khans only, who had been appointed by the Will of Omdut ul Omrah to assist the Counsels of his Son. After some preparatory Observations on the Importance of the Subject, which we were desirous of discussing, and on the consequent Necessity of superceding the ordinary Forms observed in private Families on similar Occasions of Misfortune, we proceeded, with the Concurrence of the Khans, to state the Nature of the written Documents discovered at Seringapatam. Nejeeb Khan expressed the greatest Degree of Surprise at this Communication, professed his entire Ignorance of the Subject, and protested that it was impossible for the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to cherish the Intentions imputed to his Highness. Some

No. 4.
continued.

of the principal Documents having been produced, Nejeeb Khan asserted, that they contained none but Expressions of Civility and Compliment; that the Marquis Cornwallis had repeatedly enjoined the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, to cultivate a friendly Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun; that the whole Tendency of the Correspondence produced was directed to that Object in conformity to the Injunctions of Lord Cornwallis, and that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had recently addressed himself to Lord Cornwallis on the Subject of these Communications: The particular Warmth of the Expressions used by Omdut ul Omrah, in his Letter addressed to Ghulam Ally Khan on the 14th Mohurrum 1209, having been pointed out to Nejeeb Khan, he observed that it was nothing more than an Expression of Civility which might have been used on any ordinary Occasion. The Copy of the Cypher having been produced, Nejeeb Khan took the Opportunity of saying that the Moonshy of the Nabob was present, and could be examined with respect to the Authenticity of the Hand-writing; that although the Cypher appeared, as was stated by us, to be a Paper of a very secret Nature, calculated to provide for the Transaction of Affairs of great Importance, it might have been conveyed into the Archives of Tippoo Sultaun by the Enemies of Omdut ul Omrah; that, upon being furnished with the Proofs of the supposed treacherous Intercourse between Tippoo Sultaun and the Family of the Nabob Mohamed Ally, such Explanations should be afforded, and such Answers given, as the different Cases might require, and that, the Proofs being compared, the Company might form a complete Judgment.

This Discourse being apparently intended to confound the Object of our Deputation, we stated to the Two Khans that in Cases of disputed Points between independent Powers, neither Party could erect itself into a Judge of the Conduct of the other Party; that on those Questions an Appeal could be made only to the general Practice of the Nations of the World; and that such Differences could only be decided by the Means possessed by each Party respectively to provide for its own Security; that with respect to the present Case, the most abundant Proofs were in the Possession of the British Government of the Violation of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabob, and particularly of the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; that the British Government, being satisfied of the Sufficiency of those Proofs, had no Intention of constituting itself a Judge of the Conduct of its Ally: But that being prepared to appeal, if necessary, to the established Maxims of the public Law of Nations, it had resolved to demand from the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Satisfaction for his Violation of the Alliance, and Security for its Rights and Interests against the future Operation of his Highness's hostile Councils; that the Indisposition, which had terminated in the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had prevented the Execution of the Governor General's Orders for this Purpose; that although his Highness's Right to the Support and Friendship of the Company had been entirely cut off by his Violation of the Alliance, the British Government being still desirous of preserving the Connexion so long subsisting, would be disposed to extend those Sentiments to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, if an adequate Security could be established for the Rights of the Company in the Carnatic through the Channel of an amicable Adjustment. The Two Khans repeated, that they were ignorant of the Existence of the supposed secret Intercourse between the Nabobs Walajah Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun; and Nejeeb Khan in particular stated, that from the Tenor of his Intercourse with the Family of the Nabob, as well as from the Expressions of the Will, he did not consider himself at Liberty, or in any way authorized to give Answer upon so momentous a Question, with-

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No. 4.
continued.

out consulting and obtaining the Consent of the Family and Ministers of the late Nabob.—We proceeded to explain slowly and distinctly to the Two Khans the Course of Reasoning and the Propositions contained in the Declaration transmitted from Bengal, which the Khans having heard with great Attention, they stated that they distinctly comprehended the Object of the Declaration and the Force of the Reasoning; they admitted the Conclusions drawn from the Facts, provided the Facts should be true; but at the same Time strenuously asserted their Disbelief of the hostile Intercourse with Tippoo Suldaun, imputed to the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah.—After a desultory Conversation on this Subject, in which the Two Khans insisted on the Reasonableness of their entering into the Defence of Omdut ul Omrah's Conduct in regard to the several Points stated in the Declaration, and in which we repeated the Arguments founded on the Practice of Nations, and on the Right of the British Government to provide for the Safety of its Interests, we endeavoured to reduce this very long Conference into the Result of a single Proposition, by demanding to know whether the Khans, on the Part of Ally Hussain, were disposed to an Adjustment of the Claims of the British Government through the Channel of an amicable Negotiation.—They professed the greatest Degree of Respect and Attachment to the British Government; stated that they considered themselves and the whole Family to be under its immediate Protection; dwelt on the general Impossibility of their proceeding by any other than amicable Means in the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, or of the existing Differences with the British Government; but carefully avoided a direct Answer to the Proposition we had stated on that Subject.—The Day being far advanced, the Khans took an Opportunity of urging the Necessity of their Attention to the Funeral of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the Preparations of removing the Corpse to Trichinopoly.—This Plea was urged in so forcible a Manner, upon the Grounds of public Decorum, and of Consideration for the Feelings of the Family, that we yielded without further Discussion to the evident Desire of the Khans to conclude the Conference, without giving a positive Answer to our Proposition.—It was agreed, however, that an Interview should take place on the Evening of the next Day, at which the Khans assured us that they would be prepared to give a specific Answer to our Propositions, after consulting the Family and Ministers of the late Nabob upon the Subject of this Conference.

In proceeding to take Leave of the Khans, we assured them in the most unequivocal Terms, that on the Answer which they intended to give to our Proposition would depend, whether the British Government would acknowledge the Claims of the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, or whether the British Government should proceed to take such Measures as it might deem to be expedient for the Security of its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic.

July 16th.—At Seven o'Clock this Evening we proceeded, according to Appointment, to meet the Two Khans at the Palace of Chepauk. Before we proceeded to the direct Object of the Conference, we communicated to Najeib Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, a Persian Translation of the Declaration. After perusing a considerable Part of the Paper, Najeib Khan observed, that it contained the same Matter as was explained to him on the preceding Day; that he entirely comprehended the Course of the Reasoning, and that he did not require any farther Explanation on the Subject.—He repeated his Conviction, that it was impossible for Omdut ul Omrah to engage in a Correspondence injurious to the British Interests; and stated, as a Confirmation

No. 4.
continued.

firmation of his Belief, the Adherence of the Nabob to the pecuniary Stipulations of his Engagements, and the Probability that these Means had been adopted by his Highness's Enemies to injure his Reputation.

In order, however, that the Conclusion drawn from the Propositions stated in the Declaration, and the consequent Determination of the British Government, might be fully understood, that Passage of the Paper was read, and distinctly explained by us to the Two Khans.

We proceeded to enquire whether the Khans were prepared (according to the Result of the Conference of Yesterday) to enter into a friendly Negotiation, for the Establishment of an adequate Security for the Right and Interest of the British Government. The Khans replied, that the whole Family of Omdut ul Omrah was under the Protection of the British Government, and that it could feel none but friendly Dispositions towards the Company; at the same Time, however, they persisted in denying the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance by Omdut ul Omrah, on the Foundation of which the Demand of the British Government rested, and, by a strange Inconsistency, proceeded to enquire the Conditions on which we proposed to establish an amicable Adjustment of our Claims on the Family of the late Nabob.

We proceeded accordingly to state to the Khans the Inconveniences which had been experienced from the Effects of a divided Government; the Difficulty of applying, under such a System, the Resources of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service; and the Impossibility of introducing a regular Form of internal Government, until the Defects of the existing System should be corrected. We then informed the Khans, that the only Remedy applicable to the Errors of the present Government of the Carnatic was, the Substitution of one permanent Authority, in lieu of the fluctuating Authority which had hitherto subsisted; that the Appropriation of the Resources of the Carnatic, during the Government of the Nabob, and under the Pressure of actual War, had been found from Experience to be incompatible with the Objects of the Alliance; and therefore the only adequate Security for the Rights and Interest of the British Government in the Carnatic, against the Dangers with which they had been menaced, was the entire and exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. We accordingly informed the Khans, that this Condition would form the Basis of the Arrangement which it was our Intention to propose to them. Nejeeb Khan observed, that such a Proposition was calculated to frustrate the professed Object of the Arrangement; for if the entire Government of the Carnatic should be transferred to the Hands of the Company, the Station of Nabob of the Carnatic would be annihilated.—We replied to the Khans, that the Condition now proposed actually existed in the Treaties of 1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic had been transferred, under the Operation of that Condition, to the exclusive Administration of the Company, no Doubt was entertained that the Rank and Dignity of Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, as the Nabobs of the Carnatic, had been preserved; we therefore drew this Conclusion, that the Rank and Dignity of the Nabob of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the Operation of that Condition; and that the Object of proposing an amicable Adjustment, instead of proceeding to exercise the Rights acquired by the British Government, was manifestly founded in the Desire of preserving to the Family the Rank, Dignities, and Splendour of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.—The
Khans

Khans admitted this Argument to be conclusive, but without coming to any Determination on the fundamental Proposition stated by us, appeared to be desirous of knowing the general Outline of the Arrangement, which it was in the Contemplation of the British Government to establish.—We thought it expedient to satisfy, by describing the principal Parts of the Plan intended by your Lordship and by the Governor General, in the Event of an amicable Adjustment of Affairs: But we apprized the Khans at the same Time, that the intended Arrangements, with respect to the Family Affairs and Dependants of Omdut ul Omrah, would be regulated by the Acceptance or Rejection of the fundamental Proposition; for in the one Case the British Government would be at Liberty to consult the Dictates of Moderation, Liberality, and Friendship, but in the other Case it would be compelled to adopt such Measures of Precaution, for the Security of its Rights and Interests, as the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah had justified, and as would be rendered necessary by the Perseverance of his reputed Son in the Spirit of those Councils.

The Khans entered into a desultory Conversation on the long subsisting Connection between the Company and the Family of the late Nabob; in which they were more desirous of referring the Pretensions of Ally Hussain to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, than to the actual Circumstances which had occurred. We thought it therefore not unnecessary to state again, that the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, was founded on the express Letter of the Treaty of 1792; that the whole Spirit of the Alliance having been vitiated previously to the ostensible Conclusion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had, by his own Conduct, annihilated the Rights intended to be conveyed to him by that Instrument; that consequently he left his reputed Son in his own Condition; that having placed himself in the Relation of a public Enemy, his reputed Son had succeeded to that Condition; that although the British Government had suspended the Exercise of its Rights, it acknowledged no other Claim on the Part of Hussain, and that therefore, in admitting him to negotiate upon any Terms, it was actuated by Motives of Generosity, unconnected with any Right in the Family of Mahomed Ally to resist its Demand for Security. The Khans made a civil Answer to the Substance of this Communication, but at the same Time indicated, in the strongest Manner, that they were by no Means disposed to accede to the fundamental Proposition of the intended Arrangement; they stated that it was a Subject of so much Importance, as to preclude them from giving an Answer without a full Consultation with all the Branches of the Family; they therefore requested that they might be permitted to postpone until the next Day their final Answer upon the Subject of the Two Conferences.

In the actual Situation of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, we considered ourselves at Liberty to accede to the Request, under a formal Intimation to the Khans, that as the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic could not be protracted without material Injury to the internal Tranquillity of the Country, we should expect to receive an Answer so determinate as to enable the British Government to proceed to adopt the Measures suspended by the present Negotiation. We accordingly took Leave of the Khans, with an Assurance that they would be prepared to deliver a final Answer the next Day.

July 17.—We proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, according to the Appointment of the preceding Day.

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continued.

Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan proceeded to inform us that the whole Family, and the Ministers of the late Nabob, had been assembled for the Purpose of deliberating on the Proposition stated by us on the preceding Day; and that the Result of their Deliberation was a Conviction in their own Minds, that, notwithstanding the decided Terms in which our Proposition was communicated to them, the British Government would still be disposed to accept a Modification of the Terms required for its Security in the Carnatic. They accordingly produced a contra Projet, which they desired might be submitted to your Lordship's Consideration. A Translation of that Paper is annexed to the Report of this Day's Conference.

We informed the Khans that we possessed full Authority from your Lordship and from the Governor General for rejecting, on the Part of the British Government, any Proposal inconsistent with the Extent of the Security already required, and that our Proposition for vesting exclusively in the Hands of the Company the entire Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, contained the Basis on which alone the proposed Arrangement could be founded. We reminded the Khans of the Importance which they had, at an earlier Stage of the Conferences, attached to the Extent of this Proposition, and of their considering their Authority insufficient to decide so momentous a Question. We warned them that the Interpretation they were about to give to the Will of Omdut ul Omrah, involved them in a heavy Responsibility to his reputed Son, which the Terms of the Will itself did not justify; * and we stated for their Consideration, that whatever might be the Result of these Conferences, the Effect to be produced on their own Interests could bear no Comparison to the Effect to be produced on those of Ally Husein.

* All the Authority conveyed by the Will to these Khans is contained in the Persian Word *Imdad*, which literally signifies *Affiance*.

† This contradicts, in the most direct Terms, Nejeeb Khan's Expressions of Surprise on this Subject, in the first Conference.

The Khans replied, that the Subject of the Evidence discovered at Seringapatam, had been agitated in the Durbar for more than Twelve † Months; that Measures had been taken for justifying the Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah, which they asserted to be innocent of any treacherous Intention towards the British Government; that our Propositions, containing the fundamental Basis of an amicable Arrangement, had been fully discussed and debated; that they (the Khans) had fully considered the Nature of the Authority and of the Responsibility which the Will of Omdut ul Omrah devolved on them; that they were prepared to give a decided Answer on the Proposition, and that the Paper delivered to us contained, finally and unequivocally, the only Terms on which they could accede to our Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic by Negotiation.

Our Endeavours to accomplish an amicable Adjustment being thus defeated in limine, by the formal Rejection of your Lordship's fundamental Propositions, we should have felt ourselves justified in bringing the Negotiation to an immediate Conclusion; but knowing the earnest Desire of your Lordship and of the Governor General, to obtain the Security required for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic by an amicable Negotiation, and considering the Proposal of the Khans to be so extravagant as to be undeserving of serious Attention, we judged it to be our Duty not to exclude the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from an Opportunity of declaring his genuine Sentiments upon a Point of so much Interest to himself, and of relieving himself from the Effects of the infatuated or treacherous Councils of his appointed Advisers. We therefore informed the Khans, that in a Question which appeared to relate exclusively to the Interests of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, we were desirous of receiving from himself a Declaration,

Declaration, which would determine his future Situation, either as the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or as a mere Dependant on the Bounty of the Company. The extreme Anxiety which the Khans discovered in attempting to evade this Demand, confirmed in our Judgment the Expediency and Necessity of persisting in it.

It would be tedious to detain your Lordship with a Repetition of the various Subterfuges urged by the Khans to avoid a Compliance with this Request; all founded on his Youth,* his Insufficiency to conduct a Conference, the Fears of his Mother, and the Recency of his Father's Death. It was not without a very long and tedious Conversation, that we obtained from the Khans the Appointment of a Time for our receiving, from the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, his own Determination on the Proposition communicated to the Two Khans. The Interview was at length fixed for the next Day.

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continued.

* He is nearly
Fifteen
Years old.

APPENDIX to the Third Day's Conference.

Translation of a PAPER delivered by Nejeeb Khan Behauder, Salar Jung, and Mahomed Fukia Aly Khan Behauder, to Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close, on the 5th Day of Rubee ool aul 1216 of the Heygra.

IN as much as we are jointly employed in a Business of Trust, and are desirous of adhering to the Will of our late Lord and Master, we have accordingly considered with great Attention the Matters which have been stated on each Side during our Conversations; and although we do not remember, Word by Word, what has been urged by each Party, we yet recollect the Substance of what passed. You explained to us that Marquis Wellesley Behauder, had shewn himself displeased with the Intention of the Conduct of the late Nabob, in maintaining a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, the late Ruler of Myfore; and that in consequence the Son of the late Nabob, we mean our present benevolent and gracious Master, had forfeited his Right to the Protection of the Company. We cannot, Gentlemen, speak positively as to the Writings alluded to, but from our Knowledge of the Temper, Disposition, and Sentiments of the late Nabob, we are impressed with a full Assurance that he was incapable of acting contrary to his own Dignity, and the Engagements of his Alliance, which he ever respected; and indeed we ourselves know that he never corresponded with any Power in Hindostan, unless by means of the Company; and the Company were well acquainted with the Correspondence which did take place, and which consisted only of Letters couched in warm Expressions of Congratulation or Condolance. If, besides the Correspondence of this Description, any Writings have come to light, containing the Matters of which you have read to us a short Abstract, we apprehend that they have originated with evil Persons, for the Purpose of shaking the Friendship and Union so long established between the late Nabob and the Company. Nor do we believe that the Company, on mature Consideration, can hold it to be true, that the late Nabob engaged in a Correspondence contrary to their Interests; and, adverting to the amicable and friendly Behaviour observed by the Company till the last Moments of the Nabob, the whole World will be impressed that they entertained no such Suspicions; and with us it is Matter of Regret, that at a Juncture when the Nabob is deprived of the Means of Justification, his Reputation should be publicly injured. But, Gentlemen, without dwelling on these Matters, we consider ourselves as being honoured with
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No. 4.
continued.

the Office of Agent on the Part of the present Heir, according to the Will of his illustrious Father; and we have to observe that you, Gentlemen, have seen that Will, and been made acquainted with the Power which it has vested in Sahib Zahab, the present Heir. The said Heir, according to the Law and Rules which hold amongst us regarding Succession, is found to inherit the Whole of the Rights and State of his Father, and is in every Respect the true hereditary Successor of his Father. In this Case he has specially derived Protection from the Treaty of 1792 A. D. and we have held ourselves bound on his Part by the said Treaty from the Moment we entered on this great Charge, namely, the Care of the Person and Government of the said Heir. Gentlemen, without adverting to any of the Contents of the above Treaty, you have, on the Part of the Governor General Bauder, demanded of us, who are the Agents of the said Heir, either to deliver the Heir aforesaid and his Kingdom, entirely into the Hands of the Governor General, or to communicate our Inclinations respecting such an Arrangement as would be assented to by the Governor General. We were happy, Gentlemen, that you did not insist on an immediate Answer to your Demand; as in the Interval that has taken place, we have minutely considered your Demands, as well as the Trust that has been confided in us; and we apprehend, that when you made the said Demand, the Treaty of 1792 A. D. was not in your Contemplation, for the said Heir, Successor of the late Nabob, is clearly included in the Treaty aforesaid. In this Case the said Heir has become the Protector of the Agreements and Stipulations of his illustrious Father, and has succeeded to the Right, to benefit by the Stipulations of the Company contained in the said Treaty; and we are ready to abide in the fullest Manner to every Point that he has agreed to therein. We have not said that we were unwilling to agree to any Treaty *besides that above-mentioned*; on the contrary, we are prepared to hear any Demands that may be proposed, and to exert ourselves to the Extent of our Ability for the Purpose of adjusting them. We do not perceive much Defect in the Means long established by the Treaty, for promoting the Security and Union of both Sides. In every Event, if it can be modified for the Interest of the Company, the aforesaid Heir will be happy at all Times to attend to any Wish that you may communicate; nor would we say that we should consider ourselves fortunate in being the Means of adjusting so desirable an Arrangement. We must infer, that you could scarcely hope that the Demand, at which you hinted at the first Meeting, and so clearly explained at the second, that it could not be misunderstood, would be accepted; as, Gentlemen, you well know that we, who are charged with the Care of the Country, and the Affairs of the Heir, have no Authority to engage in such Disaffection and Faithlessness, as to deliver up unconditionally the whole Rights and Property of our Master, and commit him and his Family, in a State of Want and Subjection, to the Company. We cannot therefore comprehend the Substance and Meaning of your Demand, more than that it occurs to us that you have proposed a heavy Demand to us, in the first Instance, under the Idea, that it might be diminished at future Conferences; and that you might ascertain our Sentiments touching a fresh Agreement for renewing the Friendship and Union that has so long subsisted between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Gentlemen, with the View to meet the just Wishes of the Company, we have considered the Objects and Advantages which were often mentioned to the late Nabob, and we have resolved to act in conformity to them to the Extent of our Ability; and regarding them as the best Foundations for an Arrangement, we now
present

present a separate Paper, containing a few correspondent Propositions; and in the Event of their being approved, they may be easily inserted in the Treaty of 1792, A. D. The happy Effects of which have been witnessed by the Company and by us. We hope that in these Propositions we have strongly demonstrated the Will of the Heir, as well as ours, to promote the true Interest of the Company, without entirely sacrificing the Rights of the Heir, which are committed to our Care; and we trust that, considering what we have stated above, our Motive for bringing forward the Propositions alluded to, must be clear beyond the Possibility of Doubt. Adverting to the Responsibility we sustain, from the great Affairs and Interests in which we are engaged, we have to request that you will deliver to us in Writing, any Demands you may wish to state in reply, in order that we may be free from any Imputations hereafter. We are confident that you will consider the delicate Circumstances which have led us to this Request, and allow them to plead our Excuse.

(Signed) MAHOMED NEJEEB KHAN,
SALAR JUNG,
MAHOMED TUCKIA ALI
KHAN BEHAUDER.

TRANSLATION of PROPOSITIONS from the Heir.

Article I.—He cedes to the Company sovereign Authority over the Poligars; but the Company shall give Credit for Two Lacks Sixty Thousand Seven Hundred and Four Star Pagodas, on account of the Poligar Peishcush, in the Kists of the Nine Lacks payable each Year.

Article II.—The Heir grants full Authority to the Company to collect the Revenues, &c. of the following Districts:—The Revenues of these Districts are detailed below, but they amount to more; viz.

Tinnivelly	- - - -	4,06,508 S. Pagodas.
Madura	- - - -	64,945
Ongole	- - - -	13,534
Palnad	- - - -	24,657.

The Amount of these Two Articles, including the Poligar Peishcush, is 8,54,848 S. Pagodas; and this Sum being deducted from the 9 Lacks payable each Year, leaves a Balance of 45,152 Star Pagodas.

Article III.—The Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas, which is the Balance of the Nine Lacks allotted to defray the Expence for the Defence of the Carnatic, and the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas, which is allotted to discharge the Debts of the Nabob Walajah, according to the Treaty, will be paid to the Company Yearly by the Heir; and shall be discharged in Ten equal Kists, from the 1st to the 15th of each Month, from the Beginning of September to the Month of June; and on the Debts of the Nabob Walajah being discharged, the Payment of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall cease, and the Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas only, shall continue to be paid Yearly, agreeably to the Stipulations of 1792; and the Whole of the Contents of this Paper shall be considered as referring to the said Treaty.

Article IV.—After the Discharge of the above Debts, the Heir shall liquidate the new Cavalry Loan, and he will not only acknowledge that Debt, but also the Interest due on it.

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continued.

Article V.—In the Event of Failure, in the Payment of the Kists stipulated in the 3d Article, then those Parts of the Treaty of 1792 shall be carried into Effect, which relates to the Districts detailed in Schedule No. 2 of the said Treaty, and which, according to the 2d Article of this Paper, have not been transferred; and with the Exception of the Matters modified as above, the Whole of the Articles of the Treaty of 1792 shall continue in full Force.

The Heir, out of his Regard and Friendship for the Company, will make over to the Company, as an Act of Favour, the Whole of his Rights touching the Pearl Fishery.

July 18th.—Having personally communicated to your Lordship our Suspicion, founded on the Anxiety of the Two Khans to prevent our Interview with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, that their Conduct might not be conformable to the Wishes and Intentions of that Person, your Lordship authorized and intrusted us to communicate to Mr. Fitzgerald (the confidential Physician of the late Nabob) who had personal Access to his Highness's reputed Son, the actual Existence of the Governor General's Orders, and your Lordship's positive Determination to execute those Orders, for the Purpose of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic. Such Parts of the Governor General's Orders as were sufficient to remove all Doubt on this Subject, were accordingly communicated to Mr. Fitzgerald, from his Excellency's original Dispatches. It being necessary, in conformity to this Intention, that farther Time should be allowed for the Operation of this indirect Communication, the Interview appointed for to Day was postponed; and Reason exists for believing that (as far as the Opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald was allowed to have Effect) the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, as well as his Two Advisers, Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were, in the Course of this Day, apprized of the actual Circumstances in which they stood, through the Channel of a confidential Person, who could have no Interest in augmenting the Appearance of the Danger, which actually menaced the immediate Interests of Ally Hufain.

Although this Transaction forms no Part of our public Negotiation, we have judged it to be proper to include it in the official Report of this Day. It will demonstrate that no Care was omitted, which could conciliate the Mind of Ally Hufain, and of his appointed Advisers.

July 19th.—We proceeded about Noon to the Palace. We enquired whether a further Consideration of the Subject of our Conferences had created in the Minds of the Two Khans any Alteration of their Sentiments delivered at the last Interview? They replied, without Hesitation, that it was not the Intention of Ally Hufain to recede from the Terms communicated to us in a written Paper at the last Interview: We then stated our Belief, that under that Declaration they were prepared for the serious Consequences of the alternative, frequently described to them. The Khans replied, with much apparent Composure and Resolution, that they were prepared to meet those Consequences, on their Responsibility, under a perfect Reliance on the Protection of the Company, and on its Adherence to the existing Engagements. We reminded the Khans, that it was useless to recur to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, the vital Spirit of which had been annihilated, and that the Violation of Omdut ul Omrah's Engagement had constituted the Right of the Company to demand the Security now required.

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The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah being, at our Desire, introduced according to the former Appointment, we excused our Intrusion on his Grief, by explaining our Unwillingness to receive from any Person but himself the final Rejection of a Proposition, made with great Indulgence to him, on the Part of the British Government, and involving Consequences of the greatest Importance to his immediate Interests. We then stated, in a succinct Manner, the Nature of that Proposition, with the conclusive Rejection of it by his appointed Advisers; and expressed our Desire of knowing whether the Motives of the Khans for thus rejecting, at such apparent Hazard to his Welfare, the Friendship of the Company, were conformable to his own Sentiments and Resolution. He replied (the Khans being present) that he considered them to have been appointed by his Father for the Purpose of assisting him; and that the Object of his own Councils was not separate from that of the Khans.

According to the Plan previously arranged by your Lordship for this probable Event, we made known, without farther Delay, your Lordship's Intention of holding a personal Conference with Ally Hussain (previously to the final Adoption of the Measures then in your Lordship's Contemplation.)—This Communication was unexpected, and the Khans endeavoured to evade it by repeating the Excuses they had used at the former Interview; but, being assured that your Lordship's Orders in this Respect admitted of no Excuse, the Khans retired at the same Time for the Purpose of preparing the Equipage of Ally Hussain. During this short Interval, the young Man, with much apparent Anxiety in his Manner, whispered in a low Tone of Voice, that he had been deceived by the Two Khans.—Ally Hussain accordingly proceeded, without farther Communication with the Two Khans, to the Tent of the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, at which Place we had the Honour of a personal Interview with your Lordship.

After the first Ceremonies of the Meeting had subsided, the Attendants of Ally Hussain, including Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were directed to withdraw, and the Tent was rendered entirely private. Before your Lordship's Intention in this Interview could be entirely explained, Ally Hussain interrupted the Conversation by expressing his Sense of your Lordship's Consideration. He then proceeded to state, of his own Accord, that the Conferences had been conducted by the Two Khans without his Participation in their Councils; and that he disapproved the Termination which had in consequence been given to the Negotiation.

In consequence of this Avowal, the entire Substance of the Conferences was recapitulated to Ally Hussain, the Nature of the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance was distinctly described, and the Extent of the Security required by the British Government concisely explained.—Ally Hussain, after stating that he comprehended the Whole of this important Question, declared himself ready to conclude an Arrangement with the British Government on the Basis of the Proposition communicated by us to the Two Khans. He then proceeded to make Enquiry into the secondary Branches of the Arrangement in your Lordship's Contemplation, particularly with respect to the Provision for his personal Expences, and to the Extent of his Power over the public Treasure of his Father, which he considered to be large. After a desultory Conversation of some Length, interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, Ally Hussain proposed that a Treaty should be prepared by us, upon the Basis of vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company; and stated, that he would be ready
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continued.

to execute the Instrument, with or without the Consent of the Khans, at another separate Conference, which was appointed for the next Day, within the Lines of the British Troops.

July 20th.—According to the Appointment of Yesterday, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk; and Ally Hussain having been introduced to us, said, in a resolute Tone of Voice, and with more apparent Firmness in his Manner than we had before observed, that the Two Khans had been appointed by his Father's Will to assist his Councils; that he could not adopt a Line of Conduct inconsistent with their Advice; and that therefore any farther Interview with your Lordship was unnecessary.

These Expressions we attributed to Ally Hussain's Desire of concealing his real Sentiments in the Presence of the Khans; and proceeded to state, that the Conference of Yesterday having been interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, your Lordship was resolved to bring it to a Termination at the Interview appointed for this Day. We accordingly attended Ally Hussain to the Tent, which having been again rendered entirely private, the young Man stated, in the same Tone of Confidence, that this Interview was unnecessary, as it was impossible for him to deviate from the Sentiments already expressed by the Two Khans. This unexpected Change of Sentiments in the Mind of Ally Hussain having excited some Surprise, your Lordship desired that he should explain himself more distinctly. In reply he stated, that he was aware the Sentiments now expressed by him differed entirely from those expressed on the preceding Day; that the Truth was, he had seriously reflected on the Subject of Yesterday's Conference; that the whole Family had been assembled to deliberate on the State of his Affairs; that he had in consequence given a better Consideration to the actual Circumstances in which he was placed; that he retracted the Opinion communicated to your Lordship Yesterday; and that he considered it to be totally incompatible with his Interests and Honour to accede to the Proposition, on the Basis of which he had agreed to conclude the Treaty.

We reminded him, by your Lordship's Direction, of the Deception stated by himself to have been used by the Khans, and expressed our Confidence that, notwithstanding this unaccountable Change of his ostensible Manner, the genuine Sentiments of his Mind were expressed at the Conference of Yesterday.—He said, that this was not the Case; that he had spoken at that Time from an hasty Impression; but that the Sentiments, which he now declared, were the Result of serious Reflection, and of a Conviction on his Mind, that by pursuing this Line of Conduct, he should adhere to the Intention of his Father and to the real Interests of his Family. We stated in reply, that he deceived himself, if he encouraged any Expectation of securing the Interests of his Family on any other Basis than that of an amicable Adjustment, for the alternative Choice was either to become the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or one of many Pensioners dependent on the Bounty of the Company; that the Choice, which he now appeared to have made, was so inconsistent with Prudence, as to justify our considering him to act under some improper Restraint.—We proceeded therefore to explain, that he was now actually within the British Encampment; and that if he apprehended any Consequences of personal Danger or Inconvenience from the Pursuit of the genuine Wishes of his Heart, your Lordship would immediately secure

secure him against any Insults he might apprehend, by keeping him under the Protection of the Company's Forces. He replied, that he acted from no Impression of that Description; but that the Sentiments, which he now expressed, contained the genuine Feelings of his Heart.

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continued.

We expressed your Lordship's and our own Suspicion, that he had been encouraged by interested Persons to disbelieve the Existence of the Orders from the Governor General, under the Authority of which the fundamental Proposition of the Negotiations had been stated to him, and we enquired whether he had received, from Mr. Fitzgerald, any Communication on that Subject. Ally Hussain answered, that Mr. Fitzgerald had spoken to him on the Subject; and that his Determination was not governed by any Distrust of our Communications relative to the Orders of the Governor General. We explained our Allusion to the Advice of interested Persons, by stating, that those who held Tuncaws or other Claims on the Carnatic, were deeply interested in persuading him to resist an amicable Negotiation; because in the Event of an amicable Adjustment for vesting the Civil Government in the Hands of the Company, they could have no Hope of recovering those Claims; whereas those Hopes would still be cherished as long as he should be persuaded to keep the Affairs of the Carnatic in an unsettled State. We further stated, that the Principles of Persons of that Description encouraged every Expectation that they would be desirous of sacrificing the permanent Interests and Honour of his Family to the Attainment of their immediate Advantage: We added, that such Persons, as well as the general Body of his Father's Creditors, would feel an Interest in persuading him to reject the Proposition now offered to him, and to cherish a Belief that the Measures of this Government would be disapproved by the Court of Directors, and that the Arrangement, which he might compel your Lordship to adopt, would be reversed. We warned Ally Hussain of the Effects of such a Fallacy, by assuring him that the Orders of the Governor General were founded on a previous Communication with the Court of Directors, and with His Majesty's Ministers; and on a Knowledge that the Sentiments of the Government at Home concurred entirely with those entertained by his Excellency and by your Lordship, relative to the Violation of the Alliance.

We were the more earnest in urging this Point, with your Lordship's Permission, on the Attention of Ally Hussain; because the Projet, delivered to us at the Third Conference by the Two Khans, contains manifest Proof of having been translated from an European Language; and because it is equally manifest, from the Tenor of that Paper, that the Author of it was interested in excluding the Executive Government in India from participating in the Administration of the Funds, now allotted by Treaty to the Liquidation of the Consolidated Debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Ally Hussain denied that he acted from any Motives derived from the Persuasion of others, and repeated that his Choice was now founded on his Determination to adhere to the Councils of the Khans, appointed by his Father's Will to assist him, and finally to reject the Arrangement which had been proposed to him. We enquired whether he clearly understood the Consequences of that Determination with respect to himself; he said, that it had been clearly explained to him; but that, notwithstanding the Explanation, he assured himself of the Favour and Protection of the Company, as well as of your Lordship's paternal Care. In proceeding to conclude the Conference, your Lordship desired Ally Hussain to

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No. 4.
continued.

prepare himself to receive your Lordship's final and most serious Resolution. It was then explained to him, that no Pains had been omitted, which could warn him of the Consequences he was about to incur; that the Duties of Humanity towards him, and the Duties of Attention to the National Character of the British Government had been satisfied; that he had himself determined the Situation in which he would hereafter be placed, and that your Lordship, with Concern for himself individually, now apprized him, that his future Situation would be that of a private Person, hostile to the British Interests, and dependent on the Bounty of the Company.

This Declaration Ally Hufain received with a Degree of Composure and Confidence, which denoted that he acted from no Impression of Fear; and a Smile of Complacency, which appeared on his Countenance throughout this Discussion, denoted an internal Satisfaction at the Line of Conduct he was pursuing. Being asked if he wished to make any further Observation, he said that he did not; and being also asked whether he had any Objection to the Introduction of the Khans into the Tent, he said that he had none; which being accordingly done, he was directed by your Lordship to leave the Tent.

July 21st.—Your Lordship having communicated to us your Intention to open, if possible, a Negotiation with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah; Endeavours were accordingly used to establish a Communication with him, but it was found that so strict a Watch had been established over him by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah, that no Means appeared to be practicable for opening a private Communication with him; while any Attempt to effect it by open Means, appeared liable to the serious Objection of precipitating the Fate of the young Prince.

July 22d.—In this Situation of Things it was reported to your Lordship, by the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, that Nejeeb Khan and Tucky Ally Khan had already performed the Ceremony of installing Ally Hufain in a private Manner on the Musnud of Arcot; and that they had resolved to instal him in a public Manner on the following Day.

Your Lordship resolved to prevent a Measure calculated to produce immediate Commotion in the Provinces of the Carnatic; for that Purpose Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil was directed to take entire Possession of the Palace of Chepauk with the British Troops; and to remove entirely all the Guards of the late Omdut ul Omrah, who had been permitted to remain at their Posts during the late Negotiations. This Measure established the immediate Means of relieving Azeem ul Dowlah; and a Party of the Company's Troops was substituted at the Hovel in which that Prince was confined, in lieu of the Guards stationed over it by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah.

As soon as the first Surprise of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah permitted him to receive an Explanation, that the Guard was intended for his greater Security and Protection, he expressed his Satisfaction at the Change, together with the Desire of being permitted to explain his Situation.

July 23d.—On the Morning of this Day Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil waited upon the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the ostensible Purpose of excusing and explaining to him the Cause of stationing a Party of the Company's Troops over the
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Place in which he resided. Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil took this Opportunity of informing the Prince, that if he should have any Desire of representing the State of his Affairs to the British Government, the Means of doing so without Danger had now been opened to him.

No. 4.
continued.

In consequence of this Communication, a Time was appointed by your Lordship's Directions for our meeting the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah. At the Interview which ensued, the Conversation on the Part of the Prince was confined to a Statement of the Injuries which he had sustained, and of the Hardships he continued to sustain, from the Depression of his Fortune and from the Poverty of his Circumstances. He requested, with much Earnestness, that his Case might be considered in the general Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and appeared to limit his Expectation to a more comfortable domestic Arrangement for his Family. Sufficient Grounds however appeared in the course of the Conversation, to satisfy our Judgment, that the Prince was capable of sustaining a more important Character, and that his Sense of his own immediate Interests would dispose him to meet with Cordiality any Overture on the Part of the British Government for reviving, in his Person, the Alliance so long subsisting between the Company and his Family.

The Conversation ended with an Assurance on our Part of your Lordship's immediate Attention to Azeem ul Dowlah's Difficulties, and to the Provision of a more suitable Accommodation for his Family.

July 24.—An Interview having been appointed for communicating to the Prince this Day the Result of your Lordship's Consideration of his Case, we met him at an early Hour in the Tent of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil.—The Conversation was opened by some distant Observations of the State in which the Affairs of the Carnatic had been placed by the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the Remarks of the Prince continuing, in our Judgment, to be favourable to the Impression we had received of his Understanding and Disposition, we proceeded to explain to him the actual Situation in which the whole House of Mahomed Ally had been placed, in consequence of the Violation of the Alliance by that Prince, and by his Successor Omdut ul Omrah. The Curiosity of the Prince being naturally excited by this Conversation, connected with his previous Knowledge of the Manner in which the Conferences with Ally Hussain had terminated, we proceeded to disclose to the Prince the Nature of the Rights acquired by the Company; the indispensable Necessity of exercising those Rights for the Establishment of an adequate Security for our Interests in the Carnatic; and the great Reluctance with which the British Government would feel itself compelled to use its Power for the Attainment of that Object, which could not fail of producing the entire Humiliation of the House of Mahomed Ally.

A long desultory Conversation ensued on the different Points of this Question, the Substance of which has been stated in an earlier Passage of this Report, and it ended in a Declaration of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah of his Acknowledgment of the Right acquired by the Company under the Discovery made at Seringapatam; and of his Readiness to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Musnud, that Satisfaction and Security which your Lordship and the Governor General had deemed to be necessary to the Preservation of our Interests in the Carnatic.

Having

No. 4.
continued.

Having accordingly described to the Prince the entire Outline of the Arrangement proposed for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, on the Basis of this Proposition, it was agreed that the Arrangement should be prepared in the Form of a Treaty, to be discussed at an Interview appointed for the next Day.

July 25.—Having accordingly prepared the Draft of the Treaty, we proceeded to the Tent, for the Purpose of discussing with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah the general Principles, and the particular Articles of the Agreement proposed by your Lordship.

The Prince having acceded to the fundamental Articles, in conformity to his Acknowledgment of the preceding Day, directed his Attention to that Article which stipulates, that a Fund shall be appropriated for the Expence of maintaining the Family of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah : he stated, that although it could not be incumbent on him to interrupt on this Account an Arrangement so beneficial to the different Branches of the Family, and to himself in particular ; he yet felt it to be intimately connected with his Reputation and Honour to urge their Situation upon your Lordship's most indulgent Consideration. We explained, in consequence, to Azeem ul Dowlah, that the Motives of the British Government for entering into any Discussion for the Purpose of establishing an amicable Adjustment, could be founded on no other Wish than that of preserving the Family from that State of Degradation, into which it was about to have been precipitated, by the faithless Conduct and by the perverse Spirit of the Councils of its principal Members ; and we reminded the Prince, that in making him the Instrument of re-establishing the Alliance, it was necessary to furnish him with the most powerful Means of securing the Attachment of the Family, by rendering the Amount of the Stipends or Jaghires to be allotted for its Support dependant on the Pleasure of the British Government ; which Communication with his Highness would proceed to apportion the Amount to be appropriated for this Purpose, according to the Merits of the Individuals concerned.

In discussing that Part of the Treaty which stipulates the Acknowledgment of the Debts due by his Ancestors to the Company, the Prince expressed his Sense of the Reasonableness of that Stipulation ; but stated distinctly and repeatedly that he did not consider himself involved by that Article in any personal Responsibility for the Amount of these or of any other Debts. We expressed our entire Concurrence in his Highness's Interpretation of the Article ; and a Clause was added to the Article, for the express Purpose of obviating any Doubt on this Point.

The remaining Clauses of the proposed Treaty having been discussed and assented to, the Prince affixed his Signature to a Persian Draft of the proposed Treaty, binding himself to execute a more formal Instrument at the Period of his intended Installation.

In concluding our Report of this Conference, we cannot omit to state to your Lordship, the Impression made on our Minds by the decorous Deportment, Moderation, and good Sense, by which Azeem ul Dowlah distinguished himself upon this sudden Elevation from a State of Penury and Wretchedness to the Possession of princely Magnificence, Honours, and Rank.

July 26th.—This Morning we had the Satisfaction of presenting his Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah in a formal Manner to your Lordship, and of subsequently

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quently conducting him, as the ostensible future Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Ameer Baugh, the Residence of his Highness's Father the late Ameer ul Omrah.

No. 4.
continued.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
By Close.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

No. 5.

Copy of the TREATY between the Company and his Highness the Nabob Mahomed Ali, dated in 1792; commonly called Lord Cornwallis's Treaty.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and the Nabob of Arcot.

WHEREAS a certain Engagement was entered into between the Honourable English East India Company, and his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic, bearing Date 24th February 1787, for the Purpose of cementing an everlasting Friendship with each other, and of contributing mutually towards the Defence of the Carnatic, and Countries dependent thereon; whereby it was stipulated that the said Company should maintain a Military Force, and that the said Nawaub should pay Annually a certain Sum of Money arising from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and should furnish sufficient and satisfactory Security, under certain Conditions expressed in the said Engagement, for the regular Payment of the Sum stipulated to the said Company: And whereas it appears by the Representations of the said Nawaub, contained in a certain Letter addressed by him to the Governor General, &c. &c. dated the 18th of the Month Shawal 1206 Hejeree, (corresponding with the 9th June 1792,) that the Resources of the Carnatic are not competent to enable him to perform the Stipulations in the said Engagement: And whereas it further appears, that the Security which the said Nawaub agreed in the above-mentioned Engagement to furnish for the due Payment of the stipulated Sum to the said Company, is in its Nature inadequate to the End intended: And whereas certain Agreements have also been entered into between the said Company and the said Nawaub, for the Discharge of certain Debts due by the said Nawaub to private Persons, it has been mutually agreed, in consequence of the above written Circumstances, that the Engagement aforesaid shall henceforth be considered by the Contracting Parties as annulled, and no longer of Effect or in Force: And in lieu thereof, the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. &c. invested with full Powers on the Part of the said Honourable English East India Company to direct and controul the Affairs of the said Company in the East Indies, in the Name of and for the said Company, their Heirs and Successors, on one Part; and the Nabob Wallah Jah, Ameer ul Hind, Omdut ul Moulk, Asoph ul Dowlah, Unevar ul Deen Khan Behauder, Zuffer Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own Name, and for himself and his Successor his eldest Son Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, Meyun ul Moulk, Affud ul Dowla Haffein, Ally Khan Behauder, Zool Sicar Zung, and his Heirs and Successors,

No. 5.
continued.

cessors, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles, which shall be binding on the respective Contracting Parties for the Purposes contained therein, notwithstanding all or any of the Conditions stipulated in the Engagement dated 24th February 1787, to the contrary.

Article 1st.—The Friends and Enemies of either of the Contracting Parties shall be considered the Friends and Enemies of both.

Article 2d.—In order to execute the foregoing Article in its full Extent, the Honourable English East India Company agree to maintain a Military Force, and the Nawaub Wallah Jah Behauder agrees to contribute Annually a certain Sum of Money hereinafter mentioned, as his Share of the Expence of the said Military Force; the said Nawaub further agreeing that the Disposal of the said Sum, together with the Arrangement and Employment of the Troops supported by it, shall be left entirely to the said Company.

Article 3d.—It is hereby also agreed, that for the further Security and Defence of the Countries belonging and subject to the Contracting Parties in the Carnatic, &c. that all Forts shall be garrisoned by the Troops of the said Company; and in the Event of War breaking out in the Carnatic and Countries appertaining to either Party, and dependant on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed, for the better Prosecution of it, that as long as it shall last, the said Company shall possess full Authority over the Carnatic, except the Jaghires belonging to the Family of the said Nawaub, amounting to Star Pagodas 2,13,911 which, on Condition of the good Behaviour of the Jaghiredars of the said Jaghires, and of their Fidelity to the said Nawaub and to the said Company, shall be continued to them, subject to the Pleasure of the said Nawaub only, and except also certain Charities amounting to Star Pagodas 21,366, subject to the same Conditions as are mentioned with respect to the Jaghires, and shall collect the Revenues thereof, the said Company hereby engaging that, during such War, they will pay to the said Nawaub One-fifth Share of the Net Revenue arising therefrom; and that at the Conclusion of the War, the Carnatic shall be restored to the said Nawaub, except in certain Cafes, which are hereinafter mentioned.

Article 4th.—The Nabob Wallah Jah agrees to pay to the said Company, for the Purpose of mutual Defence, the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas Annually, as his Share of the Expence for the Military Force, and also in consequence of certain Agreements entered into by him with the said Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Purpose of liquidating certain Debts due by the said Nawaub, a further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas Annually, which further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall cease on the full Liquidation of the Debts above mentioned, and the Sum of 9,00,000 of Star Pagodas only shall continue to be paid by the said Nawaub to the said Company.

Article 5th.—The said Nawaub having agreed to pay the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, as mentioned in the 4th Article, determines that the Tributes or Peshcush, payable by the Poligars, as more particularly mentioned in the Schedule No. 1, hereunto annexed, shall be collected by the said Company, who agree to make the Collection thereof at their own Expence and Risk, and that they will not encrease the Demand on the said Poligars beyond the Sum mentioned in the said Schedule, except in the Cafe hereinafter mentioned, nor charge to the said Nawaub, either the

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the Expence attending the Collection, or any Deficiencies that may arise thereon, but will give Credit to the said Nawaub Annually for the aforesaid Tributes or Peshcush, in Part Payment of the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas above-mentioned, without any Deduction whatever; although the Contracting Parties have, in the present Instrument, agreed that the Sum of 2,64,704 Pagodas 20 F. 26 C. be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs of Pagodas, as the Amount of the Tributes or Peshcush from the Poligars; yet, should it on future Enquiry appear that the said Poligars ought, by virtue of any existing and lawful Engagements, to pay a larger Sum, it shall be demanded of them, and any Addition that shall thus be made to the Sums mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs, in like Manner with the Sum of 2,64,704. 20. 26; and a similar Deduction shall in consequence be made in the Kistbundy hereinafter mentioned. It is however mutually agreed, that the Diminution of this aggregate Sum, which shall take place on the full Liquidation of the Debts as specified in the 4th Article, shall make no Change in this Article, which shall, notwithstanding such Diminution, remain in full Force.

No. 5.
continued.

Article 6th.—The said Company, desirous of preserving the Rights of Sovereignty over the said Poligars to the said Nawaub, engage, to the utmost of their Power, and consistent with the Realization of the Tributes or Peshcush from them, to enforce the Allegiance and Submission of the said Poligars to the said Nawaub in all customary Ceremonies, and in furnishing the Poligar Peons according to established Custom for the Collection of the Revenues, the Support of Government, and for the Protection of the Property of the Inhabitants of the said Nawaub's Country, promising that all Acts of Authority shall be exercised in, and all Accounts of Revenue (of which Accounts the said Nawaub, if he so wishes, shall be Annually furnished with Copies) shall bear his the said Nawaub's Name. For the better Execution of this and the 5th Article, the said Nawaub promises to furnish to the said Company, that is to say to their Representatives the President and Council of Fort St. George, the necessary Orders, under his Seal and Signature, addressed to each Poligar, and to the Purport hereof, without Delay.

Article 7th.—After deducting from the above mentioned Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas, which forms a Part of the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, mentioned in the 5th Article, the Amount of the Tributes or Peshcush from the Poligars, as specified in the Schedule No. 1, the said Nawaub agrees to pay Annually the remaining Sum, being 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, together with the further Sum of 6,21,105 for the Purpose mentioned in the 4th Article, making the Sum of Star Pagodas 12,56,400 : 15 : 54,—at the following Periods.

On the 1st September	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st October	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st November	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st December	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st January	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st February	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st March	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
1st April	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
1st May	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
1st June	-	-	-	-	-	1,56,400 : 15 : 54
Star Pagodas						12,56,400 : 15 : 54.

And

No. 5.
continued.

And it is mutually agreed, that on the full Liquidation of the Debts before mentioned, when the Payment of the Sum of Star Pagodas 6,21,105, shall cease by virtue of the 4th Article, a Reduction in equal Proportion shall take place in the above Instalments.

Article 8th.—The said Nawaub engages to make good to the said Company the Payments of the Sums, according to the Instalments or Kistbundy contained in the 7th Article; and if, contrary to his sincere Intentions and Exertions, any of the said Sums shall not be fully paid at the Expiration of Fifteen Days from the Time limited, in that Case the said Nawaub agrees, that the said Company shall assume the Management of and make the Collection of the Revenues from the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2. hereunto annexed, according to the following Conditions; and for this the present Engagement shall be considered sufficient Authority, the said Company, through their President and Council at Fort St. George, giving immediate and explicit Information, according to the Tenor thereof, to the said Nawaub, who shall, on the Arrival of the Company's Officers in the said District, recall all his Officers, except one in each District; which Officer shall remain at the Sudder Cutcherry, and shall be furnished Annually, by the Officer of the said Company, with Copies of the Sudder Cutcherry Accounts, of the Gross Collections, and of the Net Receipts, under the Attestation of the Officer of the said Company, and of the Sudder Omlah of the District.

First.—The said Company shall assume the Management of such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collections, shall equal the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear.

Second.—The said Company agree, that a Deduction shall take place proportionably from the Amount of each of the Ten Kists above mentioned, equal to the Amount of the Net Revenue of the District or Districts which shall have been assumed as above, such Deduction commencing from the Day that the Assumption shall take place. It is also mutually agreed, that an Account, called Balance Account, shall be immediately opened for this and other Purposes hereinafter mentioned, bearing an Interest of 8 per Cent. per Annum, between the said Nawaub and the said Company; in which the said Nawaub shall be debited for the Balance accrued in his above stipulated Payments, and also for the Amount deducted as above from the Ten Kists, and shall be credited for the Net Revenue collected from the said District or Districts, the said Company continuing to exercise Authority in, and to make the Collections from the same, until, in consequence of the full Liquidation of the Debts and Diminution of the Annual Sum, to be for that Purpose paid by the Nawaub to the said Company, according to the 4th Article, the said Balance Account shall be equal on the Debit and Credit Side, and nothing shall remain due to the said Company, then the said District or Districts shall revert to the Management of the said Nawaub.

Third.—Whenever the said District or Districts thus assumed shall be restored, according to the above Condition, it is agreed, that in case of any of the Kists for the Sum remaining (after the Deduction of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas; that is to say, for the Sum of 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, be not paid Fifteen Days after the Expiration of the Time limited, the said Company shall possess equal Power to assume the Districts mentioned in the said Schedule No. 2. as in the first Instance, and shall accordingly assume such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, shall equal the Amount of the Kist
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No 5.
continued.

which shall have fallen in Arrear, from which they shall realize the Balance that shall have arisen in the Payment of the Kists, and shall give Credit to the said Nawaub for the Surplus and subsequent Net Revenues, in part Payment of the Sum of Star Pagodas 6,35,295 : 15 : 54. And in this Case the Management of the District or Districts thus assumed shall for ever continue in the Possession of the said Company, any Thing contained in the 3d Article of the present Engagement to the contrary notwithstanding: And the said Company agree to give the Nawaub Credit for the Revenue arising therefrom.

Fourth.—In order to prevent any Loss arising to either Party from this Measure, it is mutually agreed, that the District or Districts which shall thus be assumed by the said Company, shall be entire, as mentioned in the said Schedule, and not Parts of Districts.

Fifth.—In consequence of this Measure, whereby the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2, become responsible for any Arrears that may accrue in the Payment of the above stipulated Kists, the said Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws or Assignments on any Account on the Revenues thereof; and if, contrary to this Condition, any Tunkaws or Assignments should exist, where the said Districts or any of them shall be assumed by the said Company, such Tunkaws or Assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub to be of no Value, nor shall they remain in Effect.

Sixth.—It is agreed between the Contracting Parties, that the above described Balance Account shall be Annually adjusted, and a Committee, consisting of Four respectable and capable Persons, of which Two shall be nominated by the said Company, and Two by the said Nawaub, shall assemble on the 1st Day of August of every Year, commencing with 1793, for the Purpose of adjusting and drawing out a fair and equitable Statement thereof.

Article 9th.—In case the said Nawaub shall at any Time have Occasion for any Number of Troops for the Collection of his Revenues, the Support of his Authority, or the good Order and Government of his Country, the said Company agree to furnish a sufficient Number of Troops for that Purpose, on public Representation being made by the said Nawaub to the President and Council of Fort St. George, of the Necessity of employing such Troops, and of the Objects to be obtained thereby. And the said Nawaub agrees to defray the additional Expence of such Troops, so long as they may be employed at his Request. This additional Expence being the Sum over and above the Expence of such Troops while in Garrison or at fixed Quarters; and it shall be at the Option of the said Nawaub to reimburse the said surplus Expence, either on the Conclusion of the Service on which such Troops may have been employed, in Money, or to add it to the Debit Side of the Account called Balance Account, and more particularly explained in the Second Condition of the 8th Article.

Article 10th.—The said Nawaub shall receive regular Information of all Negotiations which shall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the said Company may engage, and the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the said Nawaub shall be considered as an Ally of the said Company in all Treaties which shall in any Respect affect the Carnatic, and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the said Nawaub agrees that he will not enter into any Negotiation or political Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Consent of the said Company.

No. 5.
continued.

This Treaty, consisting of Ten Articles, and having Two Schedules annexed thereto, marked No. 1 and No. 2, shall be in Force and have Effect from 12th Day of July 1792, (corresponding with the 22d Day of the Month Zekaida 1206 Hejeree); and the Contracting Parties having affixed their respective Seals and Signatures to Two Counterparts on the Dates undermentioned; that is to say, The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. shall affix his Seal and Signature to one Counterpart, on the Part of the Honourable English East India Company; and the Nawaub Walla Jah Behauder, Nawaub of the Carnatic, shall affix his Seal and Signature to another Counterpart, shall be exchanged.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk
House, this 22d Day of
Zekaida 1206, and 12th
Day July 1792.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. Cherry,
Persian Translator to the Gov^r General.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

LIST of Polygars, with the Amount of their respective Tributes or Peshcush, as mentioned and referred to in the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty, in force from 12th Day July 1792, corresponding with 22d Day of Zekaida, 1206 Hegira.

			S. P. F. C.
Camar Yackum Nair - - -	Vencategherry - - -	- - - - -	21,673 10 64
Vencatapur Nair - - -	Calefhe - - -	- - - - -	10,775 — —
Juppaty Rammanaud - - -	Sydapoor - - M. P.	6,000 — —	6,600 — —
Bomrauze - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	32,586 9 —
Princewals Row - - -	Arnee - - - R.	10,000 — —	2,857 5 11
Butchey Naih - - - -	Marangapoory - -	12,093 12 —	
Lingama Naik - - - -	Nallum - - - -	8,598 12 —	
Zongama Naigh - - - -	Comavandy - - -	10,483 12 —	
Saumy Naik - - - - -	Ramgunny - - -	11,731 4 —	
Mootea Naik - - - - -	Petta Molingy - -	9,556 4 —	
Combia Naik - - - - -	Venamatapotam - -	6,400 — —	
Bofamopa Naik - - - -	Youmula - - -	642 2 —	
	Rupees - - -	60,505 14 —	16,154 26 20
Maduram Sing Pettaputty Raminautporam - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	62,857 5 11
Warriar Tarver, Mapilla in the Room of the Rance and in- fant Heirefs of - - - -	Shevigungo - - -	- - - - -	50,000 — —
Polygars of the District - -	Madura - - - -	- - - - -	3,751 — —
Varayoo Narama Vunnyan - -	Shevigeruy - - -	11,176 — —	

Yefrapa

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NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

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SCHEDULE, No. 1.—continued.

No. 5.
continued.

			S. P. F. C.
Yefrapa Naik - - - -	Ellaporam - - -	11,176 — —	
Madurapah Taven - - - -	Wootamaley - - -	8,128 — —	
Cootala Taven - - - -	Nadoorvarcoocky -	1,574 8 —	
Indera Talwen - - - -	Talwencotta - - -	609 6 —	
Saule Talewen - - - -	Sounden - - -	508 — —	
Tady Taleven - - - -	Cadombar - - -	1,016 — —	
Nulla Cooty - - - -	Lingumputty - - -	314 — —	
Chaturroyen - - - -	Woorcad - - -	304 8 —	
Choca Tulevan - - - -	Maucuhy - - -	1,016 — —	
Cutaboon Naik - - - -	Pandllem Country -	11,176 — —	
Androoconda Vunnyan - - -	Ellyarumpuny - - -	6,096 — —	
Numja Naik - - - -	Malemondy - - -	1,016 — —	
Erapa Naik - - - -	Negataporam - - -	6,604 — —	
Sevemaul Naik - - - -	Caudelloody - - -	1,320 8 —	
Pedenna Naik - - - -	Attingherry - - -	1,727 2 —	
Chinnum Naik - - - -	Munnarcotta - - -	2,540 — —	
Avalapa Naik - - - -	Pawaly - - -	1,168 4 —	
Reddy Coody Vunnyan - - -	Aligoopoory - - -	108 7 —	
Geokillapa Naik - - - -	Gettaputty - - -	1,168 5 —	
Colingada Gundon - - - -	Callarputty - - -	6,604 — —	
Chinnamunga Tavers - - - -	Chocumputta - - -	6,604 — —	
Comur Naik - - - -	Saupetoor - - -	5,791 2 —	
Golapa Naik - - - -	Laudioor - - -	1,930 4 —	
Ena Chinnama Naick - - - -	Zelmurry - - -	1,016 — —	
Totta pa Naick - - - -	Chinnulgoody - - -	1,696 5 —	
Annechy Naick - - - -	Colatoor - - -	1,016 — —	
Tomichy Naick - - - -	Parvor - - -	3,332 5 —	
Triffennada Tawen - - - -	Shatoor - - -	5,080 — —	
Paule Taleren - - - -	Ovideahporam - - -	1,224 3 —	
Vanda Tawen - - - -	Gollingundon - - -	365 8 —	
Chuckrums - - - -	- - - - -	1,03,409 5 —	57,450 — —
Total Star Pagodas - -			2,64,704 20 26

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk House,
this

A true Copy.

(Signed)

G. F. Cherry,

Perfian Trans^r to Gov^r General.

Signed and Sealed at Fort William
in Bengal, this

No. 5.
continued.

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

LIST of the Districts, with the Amount of the Net Revenues from each, at which they shall be estimated and assumed, according to the 8th Article of the accompanying Treaty in force, from 12th July 1792, (corresponding with 22 Zekaida 1206 Higera.)

Tinnevelly - - - Net Revenue	- - - - -	4,06,508
Madura - - - - -	- - - - -	64,945
Trichinopoly including Warriore, Pollom, and Arrialore	- - - - -	2,51,139
Nellore - - - - -	- - - - -	3,31,783
Ongolr - - - - -	- - - - -	93,334
Pulnaud - - - - -	- - - - -	24,657
Northern Division of the Arcot Province	- - - - -	1,69,404
Star Pagodas - - -		<u>13,41,770</u>

By the First Condition of the 8th Article of the said Treaty, it is agreed, that the said Company shall assume the Management of such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, shall equal the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear. The said Company therefore, by virtue of this Condition, shall assume a District or Districts from among the above named, the Net Revenue of which shall be as near as possible equal to the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk House,
this

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in
Bengal, this

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. Cherry,
Persⁿ Trans^r to Governor Gen^l.

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No. 6.

Copy of a TREATY between the Company and
AZEEM UL DOWLAH; dated 31st July 1801.

TREATY for settling the Succession of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

WHEREAS the several Treaties, which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the Interests of the Contracting Parties: And whereas in conformity to the Spirit of this Alliance, the said Company did, by the Treaty concluded on the 12th of July 1792, with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquish extensive pecuniary Advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the View and on the Condition of establishing a more adequate Security for the Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic: And whereas subsequent Experience has proved that the Intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the Provisions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them: And whereas the Munsub of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot has now become vacant: And whereas the Right of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, founded upon the hereditary Right of his Father the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, to succeed to the Rank, Property, and Possessions of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, has been acknowledged by the English East India Company: And whereas the said Company, and his said Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that a new Treaty shall at this Time be executed, for the Purpose of supplying the Defects of all former Engagements, and of establishing the Connection between the said Contracting Parties on a permanent Basis of Security in all Times to come: Wherefore the following Treaty is now established and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Sanction and Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies, on Behalf of the said United Company, on the one Part; and by his Highness the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Mader ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Showkut Jung Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own Behalf, on the other Part; for settling the Succession to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Article 1st.—The Right of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder to succeed to the State and Rank, and the Dignities dependent thereon, of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, is hereby formally acknowledged and guaranteed by the Honourable East India Company to his said Highness Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly succeeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot.

No. 6. Article 2d.—Such Parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said *continued.* East India Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to strengthen the Alliance, to cement the Friendship, and to identify the Interests of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed; and accordingly the Friends or Enemies of the one Party shall be considered to be the Friends or Enemies of both Parties.

Article 3d.—The Honourable Company hereby charges itself with the Maintenance and Support of the Military Force necessary for the Defence of the Carnatic, and for the Protection of the Rights, Person, and Property of the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder; and with the View of reviving the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between his Ancestors and the English Nation, the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder stipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any Negotiation or Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Consent of the said English Company.

Article 4th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sole and exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of all the Territories and Dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and exclusive Right to the Revenues thereof (with the Exception of such Portion of the said Revenues as shall be appropriated for the Maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the Support of his Dignity) shall be for ever vested in the said English Company; and the said Company shall accordingly possess the sole Power and Authority of constituting and appointing (without any Interference on the Part of the said Nabob) all Officers for the Collection of the Revenues, and of establishing Courts for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that One-fifth Part of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic shall be Annually allotted for the Maintenance and Support of the said Nabob and of his own immediate Family, including the Mahel of his late Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the said Fifth Part shall be paid by the Company in Monthly Instalments of Twelve Thousand Star Pagodas; and, whatever Circumstance may occur affecting the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, the said Instalments shall not be less than Twelve Thousand Star Pagodas. Whatever Balance of the said Fifth Part may remain due at the Expiration of each Year, shall be liquidated upon a Settlement of the Accounts; and the said Fifth Part shall be at the free Disposal of the said Nabob, consistently with the Principles of the said Alliance.

Article 6th.—The Fifth Part of the Revenues, as stated in the preceding Article, shall be calculated and determined in the following Manner; viz. all Charges, of every Description, incurred in the Collection of the Revenue, the Amount of the Jaghire Lands, stated in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1787, at Pagodas 2,13,421, and the Sum of Pagodas 6,21,105, appropriable to the Liquidation of the Debts of the late Mahommed Ally, shall, in the first Instance, be deducted from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and after the Deduction of those Three Items shall have been made, One-fifth Part of the remaining Net Revenue (including the Poligar Peshcush, which shall always be calculated at the Sum of Star Pagodas 2,64,704:20:26, according to the Treaty of 1792) shall be allotted for the Maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the Support of his Highness's Dignity.

Article

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Article 7th.—Whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the Sum of Six Lacks, Twenty-one Thousand One Hundred and Five Star Pagodas, should Annually be applied to the Discharge of certain registered Debts due by the late Nabob Mohammed Ally to his private Creditors, under Agreements concluded between his Highness and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the said registered Debt should be liquidated; the Honourable English Company accordingly hereby charges itself with the Annual Payment of 6,21,105 Pagodas from the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the Remainder of the said registered Debt shall be liquidated.

No. 6.
continued.

Article 8th.—Whereas certain Debts are due to the said Company by the Ancestors of the said Nabob: And whereas it is expedient, in order that the present Treaty may include a complete Arrangement of all Affairs depending between the said Company and the said Nabob, that an Adjustment should be made of the abovementioned Debts; wherefore the said Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the Debt, commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting with its Interest to Star Pagodas 13,24,342:6:47, and also the Portion of the registered Debt, heretofore paid by the said Company to the Creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed Schedule) to be just Debts: And whereas, exclusively of the abovementioned Debts, other unadjusted Debts also remain, which were referred to the Adjustment and Decision of the Governor General in Council of Bengal: And whereas the said unadjusted Debts have not been determined according to that Intention, the said Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the said Determination shall be made, his Highness will acknowledge to be a just Debt the Amount of the Balance which shall be so declared to be due to the said Company. It is not, however, the Intention of this Article, to cause any Diminution from the Fifth Part payable to the said Nabob, but, on the contrary, it is specified that no Deduction shall be made from the Revenue on any Account whatever, excepting the Three Items stated in the 6th Article, previously to the Determination of his Highness's Proportion.

Article 9th.—The English Company engages to take into Consideration the actual Situation of the Families of their Highnesses the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, as well as the Situation of the principal Officers of his Highness's Government; and the British Government shall charge itself with the Expence chargeable on the Revenues of the Carnatic, of a suitable Provision for their respective Maintenance. The Amount of the above mentioned Expences, to be defrayed by the Company, shall be distributed with the Knowledge of the said Nabob, in such Manner as shall be judged proper.

Article 10th.—The said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder shall, in all Places, on all Occasions, and at all Times, be treated with the Respect and Attention due to his Highness's Rank and Situation as an Ally of the British Government, and a suitable Guard shall be appointed from the Company's Troops for the Protection of his said Highness's Person and Palace.

Article 11th.—The entire Defence of the Carnatic against Foreign Enemies, and the Maintenance of the internal Tranquillity and Police of the Country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, his said Highness engages not

No. 6.
continued.

to entertain or employ in his Service any armed Men without the Consent of the British Government; who will fix, in concert with his Highness, the Number of armed Men necessary to be retained for the Purposes of State. Such armed Men as his Highness may, in consequence of this Article, engage in his Service, shall be paid at the exclusive Cost and Charge of the said Nabob.

Article 12th.—The Hon. East India Company shall, in conformity to the Stipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the Day of and his said Highness the Nabob shall issue Orders to all his Civil and Military Officers, to transfer the District or Districts under their respective Charge to such Persons as shall be appointed by the said Company to manage the said Districts; and also to deliver to the Persons appointed all Records, Accounts, and official Papers, belonging to their respective Cutcheries or Officers.

This Treaty, consisting of Twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, on the one Part, and his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah on the other Part, is hereby mutually interchanged; the said Edward Lord Clive engaging that a Copy of the said Treaty shall be transmitted to Fort William, for the Purpose of being ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council; and that as soon as the ratified Treaty shall be received from Bengal, it shall be delivered to his said Highness, who will then return to his Lordship the Copy which he now receives.

In the Hand-Writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I Azeem ul Dowlah having perused and fully comprehended the several Articles of the above Treaty, have approved and consented to the Whole of the said Articles. In witness whereof I affix my proper Signature;

<i>the Beiz of</i> <i>Azeem ul Dowlah</i>
--

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
 Chief Sec^y to Gov^l.

Separate and Secret Article.

Whereas his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, by the 8th Article of the Treaty now concluded, has acknowledged the Debt called the Cavalry Loan, due by his Highness's Family to the said Company, amounting to Pagodas And whereas no Account has been yet taken of the Public Treasure of the late Government; It is stipulated and agreed, that his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah shall immediately enter upon an Investigation of the State of the Public Accounts and Treasure, and that if, in Communication with the British Government, the said Treasure shall be found adequate to the Purpose, a Portion of it shall be

be immediately applied to the entire Liquidation of the said Debt called the Cavalry Loan, in ready Money.

No. 6.
continued.

In the Hand-writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I approve and consent to this separate and secret Article. In witness whereof I affix my proper Signature ;

| the Beiz of |
| Azeem ul Dowlah. |

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 7.

Copy of a DECLARATION of the Governor of Fort St. George; dated 31st July 1801.

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies.

AN Alliance of the most intimate Union and Friendship has long subsisted between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Family of their Highnesses Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut: By the Aid of that Alliance his late Highness Mahommed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to support his Pretensions to the Possession of the Carnatic at the Death of his illustrious Father, to defeat the Power of his Enemies in Arms, and finally to establish his Authority in the Government of Arcot and its Dependencies, on the Foundations of the British Power.

For the Defence and Protection of the valuable Possessions thus acquired by the united Arms of the English Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various Treaties and Obligations have been established, by which it was intended that the Interests, Security, and Power of both Parties in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut should be cemented and identified. In conformity to the Faith and Spirit of these Engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably applied, not only the Resources derived from that Alliance, but the whole Power of the British Empire in India, to maintain the Government of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic against all their Enemies, and has caused them to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Allies of the British Nation. By these Means, and by the unabated Exertion of its whole Power, the English Nation was enabled, during the War which continued from the Year 1780 to the Year 1783, to support the Pretensions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to rescue his Dominions from the Violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his Successor Tippoo Sultaun, who, by the Assistance of the French

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Nation,

No. 7. Nation, had been enabled to conquer a considerable Part of the Carnatic, and to
continued. establish their Authority over the greatest Portion of the territorial Possessions of the said Nabob.

To support the Authority of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to secure the British Interests in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into specific Engagements for the Maintenance of an adequate Military Establishment. The English Company accordingly bound itself by a Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of February 1787, to maintain the whole Military Force required for the Protection of the Territories of the Allies; in consideration of which Engagement the Nabob Mahomed Ally agreed, among other Conditions, and under certain Penalties therein specified, to pay an Annual Subsidy, amounting to Fifteen Lacs of Star Pagodas.

According to the farther Stipulations of that Engagement, rendered necessary by Experience for the mutual Safety of the Contracting Parties, the English Company, in the Year 1790, charged itself with the Administration of the Civil Government, in addition to the Military Defence of the Carnatic, in a critical Juncture of Affairs, when the Ambition and implacable Enmity of the late Tippoo Sultaun compelled the British Government in India to resort to Arms for the Support of its Rights, and for the Protection of its Allies.

At the Conclusion of the War in the Year 1792 (the successful and glorious Termination of which tended in the most direct Manner to secure the Safety and Prosperity of the Possessions of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic) the British Government restored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highness, thereby manifesting the strictest Adherence to the Stipulations of the existing Engagements of 1787; but the British Government did not confine itself to the mere Discharge of the Stipulations of its existing Engagements; its Views were extended to an enlarged and liberal Consideration of the Principles of the Alliance subsisting between the Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

At that Period of Time, the Nabob Mahommed Ally, relying on the friendly Disposition of the British Government, represented, in the most urgent Manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the Inadequacy of his Highness's Resources to discharge the pecuniary Engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the Spirit of the Alliance and Friendship so long subsisting between the Nabobs of the Carnatic and the English Company, relieved his Highness from the burthensome Terms of that Engagement, thereby surrendering the pecuniary Rights acquired by the Company under the Treaty of 1787, for the Purpose of promoting the Tranquillity, Comfort, and Interests of the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

With this liberal View of the Principles of the Connexion established between the British Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a subsequent Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of July 1792, the pecuniary Contribution of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, towards the general Defence and Protection of the Rights and Possessions of the Allies, was diminished from Fifteen to Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas. The Spirit of Moderation by which the British Councils were guided in respect to this Alliance, was unequivocally manifested by a farther Stipulation
for

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for the Purpose of securing to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and Presumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, the Succession to the Territories of his Father, on the Terms and Conditions of the Treaty of 1792.

No. 7.
continued.

In return for this Relinquishment of a considerable Portion of its pecuniary Resources, the English Company obtained no other Advantages than an extended Renewal of the territorial Security, already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the Performance of the Nabob Mahommed Ally's pecuniary Engagements, and a Repetition of his Highness's previous Obligation not to contract Alliances, nor to enter into Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Concurrence of the British Government; conformably therefore to this indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was restored to the Nabob Mahommed Ally: On the Death of his Highness the Nabob Mahommed Ally, in the Year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah succeeded to the Possession of his Father's Territories, according to the Provisions of the Treaty of 1792.

The Nabob Mahommed Ally, as well as his Son and Successor, had repeatedly granted Tuncaws or Assignments of Revenue on the Districts pledged to the Company, in direct Violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifest Injury of the territorial Security provided by the Company for its Interest in the Carnatic. The British Government however continued to extend to their Highnesses the indulgent Operation of the beneficial Conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abstaining from the Exercise of the just Rights acquired against their Highnesses under the express Stipulations of that Engagement, and under the acknowledged Interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under these Circumstances the British Government might justly have required from the House of Mahommed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid Observation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial Attachment to the Spirit of an Engagement, under which the Nabobs of the Carnatic had found the most ample Protection, accompanied by the most indulgent and liberal Construction of every Stipulation favourable to their separate Interests, and by the most lenient Relaxation of those penal Articles, the Obligation of which their Highnesses had respectively incurred by violating the Article of the Treaty of 1792, relative to the Grants of Tuncaws or Assignments of Revenue on the Districts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepest Concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that those ancient Allies of the Company, the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been found not only deficient in every active Duty of the Alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental Principles, and untrue to its vital Spirit.

In the full Enjoyment of the most abundant Proofs of the Moderation, Indulgence, and good Faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahommed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, actually commenced and maintained a secret Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, the determined Enemy of the British Name, founded on Principles and directed to Objects utterly subversive of the Alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the Security of the British Power in the Peninsula of India.

After

No. 7.
continued.

After the Fall of Seringapatam, the British Government obtained Possession of the original Records of Tippoo Sultaun; the Correspondence of that Prince's Ambassadors, during their Residence at Fort St. George in Attendance on his Sons the hostage Princes, in the Years 1792 and 1793, established sufficient Ground of Apprehension, that their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahommed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had entered into a secret Intercourse with the late Tippoo Sultaun of a Nature hostile to the British Interests in India. The Enquiries of the British Government have been since directed to ascertain a Fact so intimately connected with the Security of its Rights in the Carnatic. The Result has established the following Propositions by a Series of connected written and oral Testimony.

First.—At the very Period of Time when the Nabob Mahommed Ally appealed to the Generosity of the British Government for an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highness had already commenced a secret Negotiation for the Establishment of an intimate Intercourse with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, without the Knowledge of the British Government, and for Purposes evidently repugnant to its Security and Honour.

Second.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahommed Ally to negotiate the Treaty of 1792 with the British Government, and who actually negotiated that Treaty for himself and for his Father) was actually employed at the same Period of Time, under his Father's Authority, in negotiating for himself and for his Father the Terms of the said separate and secret Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun.

Third.—The Tendency of the said Intercourse was directed to the Support of Tippoo Sultaun in Victory and Triumph over all his Enemies.

Fourth.—In the Month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted secret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, regarding the Sentiments and Intentions of the British Government in India, with relation to the hostile Views and Negotiation of Tippoo Sultaun at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the first Intelligence of the War between Great Britain and France in the Year 1793, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted secret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, respecting the Views and Power of France in India and in Europe, and respecting the intended Operations of the British Forces against the French Possessions in the Carnatic. And the Nabob Mahommed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun secret Admonitions and friendly Advice respecting the most favourable Season, and the most propitious State of Circumstances, for the Violation of Tippoo Sultaun's Engagements with the Honourable Company.

Fifth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father or one of the Agents to convey secret Intelligence, friendly Admonition, and seasonable Advice to Tippoo Sultaun, through the confidential Agents of Tippoo Sultaun, who were furnished with Instructions from the said Sultaun of Mysore, to receive such Communications from the said Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth.—A Cypher was composed and actually introduced into the separate and secret Correspondence between the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Tippoo Sultaun; the original Key of the said Cypher, discovered among the Records of Seringapatam, is in the Hand-writing of the confidential Moonshiee (or Secretary) of the Nabob Mohammed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the said Cypher was delivered by a confidential Agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambassador of Tippoo Sultaun, for the express Purpose of being transmitted to Tippoo Sultaun.

Seventh.—The Terms employed in the said Cypher, particularly those intended to designate the British Government and its Allies, the Nizam and the Maharatta State,

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State, united in a defensive League against Tippoo Sultaun, contain the most powerful internal Evidence that the Communications proposed to be disguised by the said Cypher, were of the most hostile Tendency to the Interest and Objects of the said Alliance, and calculated to promote the Cause of Tippoo Sultaun in opposition to that of the said Allies.

Eighth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah under his own Hand-writing, in the Month of August 1794, corroborated the Evidence of his Intention to complete the Purposes herein described, of the secret Intercourse which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultaun; and the Continuance of the same Intention is manifested by Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addressed to the supposed Agent of Tippoo Sultaun in the Year 1796, subsequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Accession to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth.—At the Commencement and during the Progress of the late just, necessary, and glorious War with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmost Extent of his Means and Power, pursued the Objects of his secret Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, by a systematic Course of Deception, with respect to the Provision of the Funds necessary to enable the British Troops to march into Mysore, as well as by a systematic and active Opposition to the Supply and Movement of the allied Army through different Parts of the said Nabob's Dominions.

Tenth.—The Stipulations contained in the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabobs of the Carnatic were bound not to enter into any political Negotiations or Correspondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the Consent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental Condition of the Alliance between the said Nabob and the Company; and the Violation of the said Stipulations necessarily involved the entire Forfeiture, on the Part of the Nabob, of all the Benefits of the said Alliance.

Eleventh.—The Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the said Stipulations, and have thereby forfeited all the Benefits of the said Alliance; and the Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the said Stipulations for the express Purpose of establishing an Union of Interests with Tippoo Sultaun, thereby placed themselves in the Condition of public Enemies to the British Government in India.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Intentions of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly and without Interruption hostile to the British Power in India, and that those Intentions have been carried into Effect to the full Extent of the actual Power possessed by their Highnesses respectively, at the several Periods of Time in which they have acted in pursuance of their System of Co-operation with the Enemy.

By acting on these Principles of Conduct, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah not only violated the Rights of the Company, but by uniting their Interests with those of the most implacable Enemy of the British Empire, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah actually placed themselves in the Relation of public Enemies to the British Government, dangerous to the Extent of their respective Power, and active according to the Means and Opportunities

No. 7.
continued.

afforded to them by the Circumstances of the Moment, and especially by the most severe Exigency and Pressure of War; every Principle therefore of public Law release the British Government from the intended Obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every Consideration of Self-defence and Security authorized the Company to exercise its Power in the Manner most expedient for the Purpose of frustrating the hostile Councils of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful Example actuated by the faithless Spirit, and sanctioned by the testamentary Voice of his Father.

In proceeding to exercise this Right, it was painful to the British Government to be compelled to expose to the World all these humiliating Proofs of the Ingratitude and Treachery of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, towards that Power which has uniformly proved their Guardian and Protector; and in acting from the Impression of this Sentiment, the British Government was more desirous of consulting its own Dignity, than of admitting any Claims on the Part of those infatuated Princes to its Generosity and Forbearance.

In conformity to this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, it was the Intention of the British Government to have made a formal Communication to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the Proofs which had been obtained of his Highness's Breach of the Alliance, with the View of obtaining, by the most lenient Means, Satisfaction for the Injury sustained by the British Government, and Security against the future Operation of the hostile Councils of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Circumstances of Expediency, connected with the general Interests and Policy of the British Government, interrupted the Communication of this Document to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; the intermediate Illness of his Highness protracted the Execution of that Intention, and his subsequent Death frustrated the Wish of the British Government to obtain from that Prince satisfactory Security for the Rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic.

The Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has not affected the Rights acquired by the British Government under the Discovery of his Breach of the Alliance. Whatever Claim the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be supposed to possess to the Company's Support of his Pretensions to the Government of the Carnatic, is founded on the Grounds of the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Assistance of the Company in securing his Succession to the Nabob Mohammed Ally in the Government of the Carnatic, was founded on the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792. The Result of the Propositions stated in this Declaration has established abundant Proof, that the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between the Company and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as the express Letter of the Treaty of 1792, had been absolutely violated and rendered of no Effect by the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previously to the ostensible Conclusion of that Instrument. It is manifest, therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no Rights from the formal Ratification of that Treaty, the vital Spirit of which had already been annihilated by the hostile and faithless Conduct of his Highness, and that the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate Union of Interests with Tippoo Sultaun, had actually placed themselves in the Relation of public Enemies to the British Empire in India.

Whatever

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a signature or a short note, located in the upper left margin.

Whatever Claim to the Company's Protection and Support the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his supposed Father, had been utterly destroyed by the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; it follows, therefore, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah has succeeded to the Condition of his Father, which Condition was that of a public Enemy; and, consequently, that at the Death of Omdut ul Omrah, the British Government remained at Liberty to exercise its Rights, founded on the faithless Policy of its Ally, in whatever Manner might be deemed most conducive to the immediate Safety and to the general Interests of the Company in the Carnatic.

No. 7.
continued.

Before the British Government proceed to exercise this Right, founded on the Violation of the Alliance, and on the Necessity of Self-defence, it was desirous of manifesting its Attention to the long established Connexion between the Company and the House of Omdut ul Omrah, by sacrificing to the Sentiments of national Magnanimity and Generosity the Resentment created by his Highness's flagrant Breach of the Alliance. In the Spirit of those Councils therefore, with which it had been the Intention of the British Government to demand Satisfaction and Security from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to avoid the Publication of Facts so humiliating to the Family of that Prince, the British Government communicated to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, Knowledge of the Proofs now existing in the Possession of the Government at Fort St. George of the Violation of the Alliance, at the same Time the British Government manifested a consistent Adherence to the Principles of Moderation and Forbearance, by opening a Latitude to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to form, by Means of an amicable Adjustment, that Satisfaction and Security which the hostile and faithless Conduct of his supposed Father had entitled the British Government to demand, and which the Dictates of Prudence and Self-defence compelled it to require.

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, by and with the Advice of the Persons appointed by his Father's Will to assist his Councils, has persisted in opposing a determined Resistance to this Demand, thereby exhibiting an unequivocal Proof that the Spirit which actuated the hostile Councils of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has been transmitted with unabated Vigour to the supposed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, secured in its Operation under the sanctimonious Forms of their testamentary Injunctions, and preserved with religious Attachment by the ostensible Descendant of that Prince.

Frustrated in the Hope of obtaining, from the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Reparation for its Injuries and Security for its Rights, the British Government is now reluctantly compelled to publish to the World the Proofs of this flagrant Violation of the most sacred Ties of Amity and Alliance, by the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and the hereditary Spirit of Enmity manifested by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to the Interests of the British Government. The Duty and Necessity of Self-defence require the British Government, under the Circumstances of this Case, to exercise its Power in the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights; Justice and Moderation warrant, that the Family of Omdut ul Omrah shall be deprived of the Means of completing its systematic Course of Hostility; Wisdom and Prudence demand, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah shall not be permitted to retain Possession of Resources dangerous to the Tranquillity of the British Government in the Peninsula of India.

Wherefore

No. 7.
continued.

Wherefore the British Government, still adhering to the Principles of Moderation, and actuated by its uniform Desire of obtaining Security for its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic, by an Arrangement founded on the Principles of the long subsisting Alliance between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, judged it expedient to enter into a Negotiation for that Purpose with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, the Son and Heir of Azeem ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and the immediate Great Grandson by both his Parents of the Nabob Anwer ud Deen Khan of blessed Memory. And his Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder having entered into Engagements for the express Purpose of reviving the Alliance between the Company and his illustrious Ancestors, and of establishing an adequate Security for the British Interests in the Carnatic, the British Government has now resolved to exercise its Rights and its Power, under Providence, in supporting and establishing the hereditary Pretensions of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder in the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut.

And, for the more full Explanation of the Grounds and Motives of this Declaration, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, has caused attested Copies and Extracts of several Documents discovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an Extract from the Treaties of 1787 and 1792.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

Fort St. George, }
31st July 1801. }

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

APPENDIX to the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing Date the 31st July 1801.

No. I.

Extracts from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 26th Tuckee 1220, (answering to about the 15th June 1792.)

THE following Conversation took place at a Visit made by the Princes to the Nabob Wallajah on the 21st Tuckee 1220, (answering to about the 10th of June 1792.)

We presented Nuzzurs of Eleven Gold Mohurs to the Nabob Wallajah, of which his Highness took one, and rising embraced us and said, "May God long preserve Tippoo Sultaun, who is the Pillar of the Religion of Mahomed. Night and Day I used to be absolved in this Contemplation, and to pray for his Highness's Prosperity; I call God to witness this Fact, because the Confederacy of Three Allies was for the Subversion of the Mahomedan Religion. It is solely

to

to be attributed to the Divine Goodness, that the Prayers of us Sinners have been accepted. Believe it true, that I from my Heart desire the Welfare of the Sultaun."

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

When the Princes and we took leave of the Nabob Wallajah, and were going away, he came up to us, and with a great deal of Warmth desired us to stay, as he had something to say to us. We replied we were ready. He then told us, that his Life was now drawing to a Close; that for what had hitherto taken place between his Highness and your Majesty there was no Remedy; but now, merely out of a Regard to the Faith (of which your Majesty was a Pillar) he was desirous of establishing a cordial Harmony with your Majesty; and if we, having in view the Claims of both Parties (upon our Endeavours) would in the Presence of God exert ourselves for this Purpose, the Almighty would reward us, and both Parties would reap the Benefits of this Event, which were great and numberless; that although his Highness wanted to prevent the War between your Majesty and the Three Allied States, yet that Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter Period of his Life, was thus preparing for Futurity, by exerting himself for the Destruction of Religion. It was solely from a Regard to the Faith, that his Highness did not encourage the Measure, and that he now declared that, in a thousand Points of View, it was advisable that perfect Harmony should reign between your Majesty and his Highness. We replied, that we would undoubtedly report all this to your Majesty.

Farther Extract.

ON the 24th of Tuckee (13th June 1792) Wallajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and Hussien Nawauz Khaun, younger Son of Wallajah, Lord Cornwallis, and General Meadows, came to visit the Princes. They sat Two Hours (about Three Quarters of an Hour English) and talked a great deal with them. His Highness took Occasion to observe, that we considered him to have been an Enemy, whereas he declared in the Presence of God, that he was not, and is not; that, on the contrary, he was a Friend and Well-wisher; and that he had opposed the Breach between your Majesty and the Three Allied States to such a Degree, that every one decided in his own Mind, that inwardly your Majesty and his Highness were one; and he desired us to ask Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, who were present, whether he said true or not.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Tran^r to the S. G.

No. II.

Extract of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 3d of Sumree of the Year Schir 1220, A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 21st June 1792.)

WE had the Honour to receive your Majesty's most gracious Letter, dated 8th Turkee (about the 28th May 1792) giving Cover to a Slip of Paper, upon which were written two Couplets on the 28th Turkee. We have from the first understood the Writing, your Majesty knows of, as your Majesty has explained it,

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and

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

and when Occasion requires, will act in conformity to your Majesty's Commands. Your Majesty has desired that we will not disclose this Subject to any Person. God is our Witness that we have, from the Commencement of our Service to the present Time, inviolably kept your Majesty's Commands, which we consider as a religious Obligation; and we declare to your Majesty that we have not divulged, neither will we divulge them to any one: We are the Servants of God, the Disciples of Mahomed, and the Dependents of your Majesty, during our Lives, and never will. An Observance of the Secrets of our Masters is enjoined by the Khoran. By the Grace of God, and through the Blessing of the Salt of your Majesty, the King of Kings, we have never infringed and never will infringe this Injunction in the slightest Degree upon any Occasion.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. III.

Translation of an ARZEE from Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 4th of Sumree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 22d June 1792.)

* There is evidently an Error in these Dates.

ON the 14th Jaffree* (about 23d July 1792) we had the Honour to receive by Two Messengers your Majesty's Letter, dated 8th Sumree* (about the 26th June 1792) enclosing a Slip of Paper containing a Couplet. We were before acquainted with the Meaning of the Couplet, as explained by your Majesty, and accordingly have before this written to your Majesty in conformity thereto, and and will still continue, as Occasion may require, to write to your Majesty. Your Majesty desires that we will not divulge the Circumstance to any one. Refuge of the World! we consider the Concealment of the Commands and Secrets of our Superiors in the Light of a religious Duty; not to divulge the Orders of Princes is enjoined by the Khoran, and this is a Duty imposed upon all Servants by the Word of God. Who would be so forgetful of his God, and regardless of Religion, as to sacrifice, by a Disclosure of Secrets committed to his Charge, his present and future Happiness? In the Presence of Almighty God, we declare to your Majesty, that from the Time we entered your Majesty's Service to the present Moment, a Term of Eleven Years, none but Almighty God is or shall be privy to the Commands with which you have entrusted us. Such is our Fidelity, that Divine Providence may perhaps, through its Blessings, prosper us in this and a future State, and keep us supported in Respectability and Credit near your Majesty. All farther Particulars will be fully made known to your Majesty from the Arzees which we have successfully dispatched to you. The Princes, who are in Health, beg to offer their most humble Respects to your Majesty.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

No. IV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 16th of Jaafree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed, (answering to about 4th August 1792.)

ON the 8th Tehejeh (29th July 1792) the Nabob Wallajah sent a Message to us by Mahomed Abdoolia Khan, that the following Day, being that preceding the Eed, he would, if we desired it, pay a Visit to the Princes, as he was very anxious to see his Sons (as he called them.) In reply, we begged he would give our Respects, and represent to his Highness, that the Houses of the Princes, and they themselves, were his own, and that the Princes were his Guests, that he was their Superior, and his Company there would afford them much Happiness; but that, if he wished it, we ourselves would most readily attend him. Accordingly at One Pans of the following Day (about 9 o'Clock) Walajah, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and Hassein Newauz Khan, paid a Visit to the Princes, and taking them upon his Knees for about Two Hours, blessed them, and said, May God long and permanently preserve the Shadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended over you and me, since in this Age the Preservation of Religion depends upon him alone. I have passed my Eightieth Year, and in that Time many are the Things I have seen and done, and experienced. What is passed is passed, and God only knows what Futurity may bring to light. At present the Maintenance of Religion rests with Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preserve and keep him victorious and triumphant. I do not say this merely in your Presence; but I say it, taking to witness Him who knows all that is hidden. Night and Day, after the Prayers of the Day, and on Friday after public Devotion, I offer up my Prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and require the People also to do the same. His Highness spoke to us also in Terms of great Warmth and Friendship, and after sitting Two Hours went away. As Walajah had paid a Visit to the Princes, it became necessary that they should return it, and consequently they waited upon him the next Day, which was the Eedoo Zoha (or Feast of the Camel); the Nawaub, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other Sirdars, came out to meet them as on the Feast Day, and having assisted the Princes in alighting from their Palanquins, took them within the House, where he repeatedly caressed them both, and said—"God preserve the Sultaun in Safety, for through him alone these "Rituals and Observances of the Faith (alluding probably to the Eed) yet remain."—He then observed to us—"In my first Conversation with you, I spoke to you upon the Subject of establishing a Friendship and Harmony between me and Tippoo Sultaun. Have you intimated it to him, and have you received a favourable Answer?—We replied, that we had set forth to your Majesty, Word for Word, the friendly Sentiments his Highness had expressed, and that your Majesty had written in reply, that Friendship, Union, and brotherly Regard had from the Beginning been established among the Professors of Islamism, as was evinced by the Testimony of the Holy Book, agreeably to the Prescriptions of which your Majesty wished, that cordial Friendship and Attachment should, without Prejudice or Partiality, be established between the Followers of the Faith, as the Means of supporting the Religion of Mahomed:" And that your Majesty added,—"God preserve the Nawaub Walajah, who is a Prince, and one of the Leaders of the Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith.—At the Term, 'a Pillar of the

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

the Faith,' the Nawaub could not suppress his Tears, and said, " I am what I know myself to be."—Tell the Sultaun, that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith; and may God preserve him and grant him a long Life, since I and all Mussulmen derive Support from him; for otherwise the State of Affairs here is evident.—That which is evident does not require Explanation."—We also, in conformity to your Majesty's Commands, mentioned to his Highness in a becoming and suitable Manner, whatever there was to state upon the Subject of Friendship and Attachment. His Highness replied, " In consideration of the Complexion of the Times, the State of which is manifest, and that the Support of the Religion of Mahomed in this Country entirely depends upon the Sultaun, my nightly and daily Prayer is offered up for his Good." He then said to the Princes—" Oh! my Sons! if my Life and Property can be of any Service to you, God is Witness that I will not refuse them to you"—He then gave Orders to the Superintendent of the Gardens, to carry every Day Fruits and Flowers to the Prince, before his (the Nabob's) own Children; and said to us—" You are not acquainted with the State and Order of Affairs here. Consider me from my Heart your Well-wisher and sincere Friend; and at all Times be assured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your Benefit, either by Word or Deed, I will not decline my Exertions. What I said and wrote to his Lordship upon the Subject of making Peace, God well knows who was then or is now desirous of it. His Lordship, however, possessed uncontrouled Authority, was a Man of Wisdom, and listened to the Advice of others, and my Observations made an Impression upon me. God preserve you and me from the wicked Designs of others." Major Doveton and another Officer, being of the Party, his Highness appealed to them, observing, that they had been present at the Time, and could speak to the Truth or Falsity of what he said. Major Doveton-replied, that it was very true; and that several English Gentlemen were consequently much displeased with his Highness. That one Day, when his Highness had assembled all the Gentlemen, under Pretence of giving them an Entertainment, but really for the above Purpose, and had accordingly suggested pacific Measures, the Expediency of which he urged in a thousand Ways, they were so displeased that they went away without partaking of the Entertainment; nay, that to their Animosity might be attributed the Assumption of his Highness's Country: That when the Orders were received from the King of England to restore the Country, they framed the Pretence among themselves that his Highness was too much attached to Tippoo Sultaun; and that the Restitution of his Country would consequently be an impolitic Measure: But his Lordship maintained his Opinion singly, and, disregarding the Animosity of all the others against his Highness, delivered to him (his Highness) the Country, agreeably to the Directions of his Majesty. The Story is very long. We have only written to your Majesty a very small Part of it. At present the Commanding Officer of the Fort, and the other English Gentlemen who are here, behave towards the Nawaub Walajah as if they were his Servants. The Princes staid Two Hours with his Highness, and at the Time of Departure were presented by him with Two Khellauts of Embroidery for the Tenanch, Two Kulgus, and Two Surpaishes of the finest Jewels. We made endless Apologies, and requested that he would excuse our Acceptance of them. He said, " This is a Festival, and I have given to my Sons and my whole Family new Garments. These are also my Children, and I entertain for them even a greater Degree of Regard, and I must not neglect them; these Things possess little Value, and it is not your Province to interpose between me and my Children." In like Manner his Highness presented Gholaum Alli Khaun with a Khellaut, consisting of a Khulgu and Surpaissh, me with a Surpaissh and Khellaut, and Shirkh Soliman Khan

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Khan with another. He then took a Hand of each of the Princes, and descending from the upper Part of his Houë, accompanied them to the outer Door of the Toshuk Honnah, where he took Leave of them. Omdut ul Omrah, and his other Sons, attended them to the Road, where they left them, after seeing them into their Palanquins, and the Nabob at parting embraced them with the greatest Warmth.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

We have thus communicated to your Majesty the Particulars of the friendly Conduct of the Nabob Walajah and the other Sirdars; in fact, the Disposition of all Ranks of People is equally favourable, for whenever the Princes go out any where, Thousands of them stand in the Street, and offer up Prayers for your Majesty's Prosperity. On Festivals and on Fridays in Congregation, all the Mussulmans first offer up their Prayers for your Majesty's Preservation. May God fulfil them! Upon our Return dancing Girls and Musicians, &c. were sent with the Prince's Retinue, and after our Arrival at the Prince's House, and sitting there for Two Hours, danced, and were then dismissed.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c. &c.

No. V.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Alli Rezza Khan and Gholauu Alli Khan; dated at Seringapatam, the 16th of Hejree, of the Year Schir 1220 from the Birth of Mahomed.

I HAVE received and understood the Contents of your Arzee, intimating the distinguished Kindness and Regard with which the Nawaub Walajah treats my Sons, and the sincere Friendship which he entertains towards me. It is evident that the Nawaub is a Pillar of the Mahomedan Religion, the Elect of the Almighty, a Man of Dignity and worldly Experience; whatever Favour and Attention he may shew towards my Sons, who are his Guests, and you, I shall assuredly consider as a Kindness conferred upon myself. This Circumstance has afforded me much Pleasure.

My Hopes from Almighty God and his Divine Messenger are, that the Nawaub will do whatever may tend to the Support of the Religion of Mahomed, and that he will give the necessary Attention to this Point. You will mention to him that he must consider my Sons as his own; that, in conformity to the Command of God and the Prophet, the Improvement of Friendship among the Professors of Islamism will be beneficial to various Concerns both Spiritual and Temporal, and that, deeming me attached to our common Religion and to his Highness's Person, he will direct his Attention accordingly; you will also state to the Nawaub the other Points of Friendship, which you have repeatedly heard from my Mouth.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

No. VI.

KEY to a CYPHER found among the Records at Seringapatam, and
received at Calcutta on the 2d of March 1800.

OH God, glorious and exalted! Oh Prophet of God! May the Blessing
of the Lord be upon him. Religion. Bishteh.

The Nabob Walajah,
the Friend of Mankind.

Alli Rezza,
*the Distinguished in
Friendship.*

The Power of God,
A Saddle.

Hearts,
Sons.

The Nabob Tippoo
Sultaun,
*the Defender or Protector
of the Faith.*

Nothing or Nonentity,
Nizam ul Dowlah.

The Victorious,
A Scymeter.

A State or Dominion,
A Ring.

The Faith Religion,
Gholaum Alli Khan.

Nawaub Laheb,
*The Spring, a Flower
Garden.*

A Letter, *an Interview.*
Benevolent, *the Hand.*

A Heart, *A Seal.*

The English,
Newcomers.

The Mean or Despi-
cable,

The Mabrattas.

A Flower,
A Present.



The Restorer of the
Faith,

Omdut ul Omrah.

The Writing of
Omdut ul Omrah.

These
Words are
written by one
of Tippoo
Sultaun's
Moonthees.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone.
&c. &c.

No. VII.

Translation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

THE Departure of Alli Rezza Khan at this Time, in conformity to
the Orders of the Presence, is very expedient, especially for the Purpose of bring-
ing to a favourable Issue the Propositions of Lord Cornwallis, and the † *Well-wisher*
of Mankind, which is most ardently to be wished.

† The Desig-
nation of the
Nabob We-
lajah in the
Cypher.

There are many Points which cannot be committed to Paper, and can only be
communicated in Person; at this Time the Friendship and Goodwill of both
Sirdars is from God, and the royal Auspices: The Particulars of this Summary,
which is an unlooked for Good, will be made known to your Majesty by the
verbal Representations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Presence especially for that
Purpose; although it is contrary to the Rules of Respect to presume to give an
Opinion upon this Subject, yet I am emboldened by my long Attachment and
my Sense of the Duty I owe your Majesty; when your Majesty shall have maturely
deliberated

deliberated upon and fully brought home to your Mind the Representation of both the Sirdars, from a Consideration of the Changeableness of the Times, your Majesty's agreeing to this Affair—(upon the Principle recommended in the Words of Hafiz, of Shiraz; the Mercy of God be upon him! With Friends, Cordiality; with Enemies, Dissimulation)—seems highly expedient and advantageous to your Majesty's Interests.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. VIII.

Translation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the
Nawaub Walajah.

IN the Name of the most merciful God! After reiterated Praises and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who assembled the Body of Mussulmans under the Banners of Mahomed, and lighted the Torch of mutual Attachment among them, and Praise to the chosen of Prophets, who promulged the saying, "All Mussulmans are Brothers," and took upon himself the Task of Intercession for all Believers; and after intimating my Desire of being personally known to your Highness, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to describe, must be left to the Heart to conceive, I have the Honour to represent that the Receipt of your Highness's kind Letter after so long a Lapse of Time—(according to the saying, "all Things depend upon the appointed Season")—rejoiced me extremely, and your Highness's obliging Recollection of me excited my Acknowledgments, and I return Thanks to Almighty Providence for the joyful News of the Welfare of the Well-wisher of Mankind (*meaning the Nawaub himself*); my delaying to address your Highness has been owing to my not having been favoured with any Letters from your Highness. By the Grace of God! your Highness is pre-eminent, characterized for all praise-worthy Qualities, and acquainted with all Affairs. It is probable that your Highness's Delay in writing to me may have been occasioned by the particular Circumstances of the Times, and in consequence I also have delayed to write, else I should have written to you an hundred Times. Now by the Receipt of your Highness's Letter, and the Account of your Highness's Friendship and Attachment, which I have had from the verbal Communication of the High in Rank, **the Distinguished in Friendship*, the Trusty. I am certain that (according to the Words of the Prophet, the Union of the Mussulmans is as that of the Soul with the Body) that Warmth of Attachment, original Affection, implanted among Mussulmans, exists between us. My Hope from Almighty God, and my Confidence in the Prophet is, that, according to the Command of God, and of the Prophet, which is well known to all Mussulmans, all the Faithful will exert themselves with Heart and Soul in maintaining and rendering permanent the Religion of Mahomed upon your Highness, who is one of the Heads of the Faith; this is an absolute Duty, and I am confident that your Highness will by all Means constantly employ your Time in performing what is obligatory on you; and I am perfectly satisfied that you will shew that Kindness which is becoming your exalted Station, towards my Two Sons, your Guests, and who are as your own. I hope that regarding me inwardly and as your Well-wisher, and that of all Mussulmans, you will

Vide Key to
the Cypher No.
VI.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

will continue to rejoice me by Letters; you will learn my Father's Sentiments from the Representations of the High in Rank, *the Distinguished in Friendship.*

Dated 11th of Takree of the Year Sikir 1220, from the Tenth of Mahomed, (corresponding with the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. IX.

Translation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Omdut ul Omrah, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

AFTER reiterating Praises and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who hath adorned the Multitude of the Professors of Islamism with the Gem of Religion, and lighted the Torch of Friendship for each other in the Region of the Heart, and endless Thanks worthy of the last of the Messengers of God (Mahomed) who with his prophetic Tongue spoke this divine Saying, "That all Mussulmans are Brothers;" and who was pleased to take upon himself the Task of Intercession for all Believers; and after intimating my Desire of personal Communication, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to describe, must be left to the Heart to conceive, I set forth my Object: By the Grace of God the most sincere Attachment and perfect Unanimity have from the Beginning been established among the Believers of the enlightened Doctrine of Mahomed, but every Event has its proper Season, and hence no Opportunity has yet offered for the external Demonstration of our mutual Regard. Now however the Receipt of your kind Letter, replete with the friendly Sentiments with which our Hearts are mutually impressed, has doubly added to my sincere Attachment and cordial Regard; when I learnt also from the Intimation of the High in Rank, *the Distinguished in Friendship*, the Trusty, of your great and noble Qualities, and the sincere Friendship and Cordiality you entertain towards me, my Happiness was greater than Language can adequately express; may God realize this Source of Happiness; that is to say, that perfect Attachment and Union among the Followers of Islam, which is the greatest Gift of the Almighty, and than which nothing is more essential to the temporal and eternal Interests of Mankind. May God render it attainable, and may he preserve us firm in the Faith of Mahomed, the boundless Benefits resulting from which will by the divine Grace be manifested.

I am confident that you will direct your Attention to the Adjustment of Affairs between me and the *Well-wisher of Mankind*, who is the chief and principal of the Professors of Islamism; and that deeming me from my Heart your Well-wisher, you will always keep me in your Recollection by your friendly Letters: All other Particulars may be made known to you from the Representations of the High in Rank.

May Prosperity and Happiness attend you!

Dated the 15th of Zakru of the Year Schir 1220, (answering to the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true Translation)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

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Translation of a LETTER from Gholauni Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

(Without Date.)

ON the Second of Rehimany of the Year Schir 1200, Mohummudee (answering to about the 14th January 1793) the Nabob Walajah sent a Message by Khadir Nawaz Khan to this Effect, —Whatever Animosity and Estrangement formally existed between us (meaning himself and Tippoo Sultaun) are now, thank God, completely removed. If the slightest Trace of them remain in my Heart, I am no Mussulman, nay of another Sect; and on the Part of the Hyderee Sircar also, I am confident the same friendly Sentiments are entertained: God knows, and the Prophet is witness, on the most deliberate Reflection and deep Consideration, I see no one Sirdar who has at Heart the Interests of the true Faith except Tippoo Sultaun, and after him this Sinner (of whom the same may be said in some Degree). In the second Place, the Sight of the Princes gives new Force to the Attachment and Regard that my Heart feels; indeed it is superfluous to express this; hence I offer up my most earnest Prayers to God for the Welfare of the Sultaun, and the Prosperity of the Affairs of the Hydree Sircar. From the Impulse of these Sentiments it is requisite that I should communicate some Articles of Intelligence, which are as follows: I have always kept stationed in Bengal several Persons of the higher Class, for the Purpose of collecting and transmitting secret Intelligence daily. In the Paper of Intelligence which came on the 25th of Rubuoffaunce 1207 (10th of December 1793) it is stated, that Sir Charles Muler, the English Resident at Poonah, has written to Lord Cornwallis, that numerous Messengers from the Khodadad Sircar daily pass to and fro between Seringapatam and Poonah; whence it would seem that Tippoo Sultaun was endeavouring to form a close Connection and Alliance with the Poonah Government, and through that Government with the Mogul (Nizam Alli Khan); and that deeming this Information of Importance, he had written it to his Lordship. The Members of Council in Bengal on hearing this, are said to have stated their Opinion to his Lordship, that Tippoo Sultaun was infringing the Settlement which had taken place between him and his Lordship, and was entertaining Views of a sinister Nature; that, for Example, the Sultaun withheld Payment of the Kists, as prescribed in the Treaty, and refused to release the European and other Prisoners, Subjects of the Company; that this Sort of Discourse had excited some Degree of Suspicion, nay even of Alarm in his Lordship's Mind. Such is the present State of Affairs: What, in the Judgment of this Well-wisher, now appears expedient is this, in a short Time his Lordship will go to Europe; the Princes, please God, will soon return, and the Kists are in a Course of Payment; after his Lordship's Departure the Liquidation of the Kists and other Points, whatever may be his Highness's (Tippoo's) Pleasure, will be right and proper; at present it is better to be silent upon every Thing, because at this Time his Highness's Honour would at all Events be called in question. When another shall arrive from Europe, the Imputation will in every Respect and in every Measure fall upon him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

Appendix to
No. 7
continued.

Note—The following Extract is preceded by an Account of the Nabob Walajah's having invited the Princes to an Exhibition of Fireworks, on Occasion of the Eed or Festival. The Governor of Madras lent his Garden for the Purpose.

No. XI.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d Ahmedy of the Year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about 2d of May 1793.)

THE Princes having arrived at the Garden, the Nawaub Walajah sent Omdut ul Omrah to them, desiring him to remain in Attendance upon the Princes as long as they should stay at the Entertainment. Omdut ul Omrah accordingly attended the Princes at the Exhibition of Fireworks until Nine o'Clock at Night, when he took leave and went away. At parting Omdut ul Omrah said to us, "You will give my respectful Compliments, by way of Remembrance to his Majesty, and inform him that he may consider me from my Heart attached to him, and that, please God, at a proper Occasion my Fidelity towards him shall be made manifest to him."

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Kan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 25th Behauree of the Year Sehir 1221, A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 5th of June 1793.) DC

REFUGE of the World! Yesterday *the Well-wisher of Mankind* sent the following Message by Khadar Newaz Khan: "At this Time a complete Rupture has taken place between the English and French. The Story of the King of the French and their domestic Commotions are well known. Six or Seven European Powers have united for the Destruction of the French, and you will soon hear that the Whole of the French Territory has been divided amongst others. The English (Troops) here at Madras will proceed in a Day or two against Pondicherry. Although there is a Body of Troops in that Place, yet domestic Dissentions have risen to the utmost Pitch there, and nothing will be done, and the Place will at length be taken. My Object in mentioning this Event is this:—The Vakeel of the Ahmedy Sircar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it seems, returned to the Presence (Tippoo Sultaun). Please God, there is no Doubt that the Sultaun keeps in View all the Ups and Downs of the Time. At this Time no Kind of Assistance will be afforded; but out of that Friendship which I feel for the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a short Time at the Presence, and also that Epistolary Correspondence be discontinued for a short Time. Although a friendly Connexion has long subsisted with the French on the Part of the Ahmedy Sircar, yet, considering the Circumstances of the Times, it is not adviseable (that is to main-
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tain an Epistolary Correspondence with the French); should there be any Point of Urgency to communicate, there is no Objection to do it verbally. For God's Sake, let not the Sultaun ascribe what I say to a wrong Motive; I am actuated solely by my good Wishes in making this Communication. Since the Day that a cordial Union took place between us, let me be no longer a Mussulman, nor a Servant of God, if I have not always offered up my Prayers for the Sultaun's Good, and afterwards for my own. May the Almighty preserve firm and uninjured the Mahomedan Church, and the Safety of the Sultaun!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
 &c. &c.

No. XIII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 15th of Sumree, of the Year Schir 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about the 23d July 1793.)

THE Nawaub Walajah has repeatedly sent Word to us, by Khadir Newaz Khan, that he had something of a secret Nature which he wished to say to us in private; adding, that if we would go under Pretence of seeing a Mosque which his Highness has built, he would send Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet us. Accordingly on the 17th of Tuckee (answering to about the 21st of June 1793) we went to the Mosque; whither Omdut ul Omrah repaired also. On the left of the Mosque is the Tomb of a celebrated Devotee (by Name Futtah Shah) who died about Six Months ago, and erected at his Highness's Expence. Under Pretence of performing the Fautehah (or Prayers for the Dead) Omdut ul Omrah took our Hands and carried us into the Tomb. When there, he asked us whether we had full Powers from your Majesty, or were under the Necessity of making Reference upon every Subject. We replied, that we had been a Year and more in Attendance here, during which Period many Points of Business had been negociated, and continued to be negociated, by us; and that, please God, our Proceedings were and would be approved and confirmed by your Majesty; and that with his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Knowledge of this, his Question appeared very extraordinary to us. That it was proper to put to Vakeels, that we were only Servants and Well-wishers of the Sircars; and that we had Powers to act in any Thing that appeared to us calculated to promote your Highness's Interest and Welfare; but in the other Case not. Omdut ul Omrah was much pleased, and, smiling, said to us, "So it ought to be." He then delivered the following, on the Part of the Nawaub Walajah:—That for a very long Time there had been, without a Cause, a Veil (or want of Cordiality) between his Highness and your Majesty, which had been productive of Injuries to both; but now that, by the Favour of God, a System of Harmony, such as is becoming among the Professors of Islamism, had taken place, his Highness confidently hoped from God, the prime Cause of all, that the Time past might be amply redeemed; that for his Highness's own Part, considering from his Heart himself, his Country, and his Property, to belong to your Majesty, he had made it a testamentary Injunction to his Children and Family, taking God and his Holy Prophet to witness, to pray Night and Day for the Pillar of Faith; (that is to say) your Majesty; and to consider their Prosperity and Welfare

as

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continued.

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continued.

as inseparably connected with your Majesty ; that we must ascertain your Majesty's Wishes on this Head in a Manner satisfactory to both, and if your Majesty should be, from your Heart, solicitous of this proposed cordial Harmony, his Highness would, under the Testimony of God and his Prophet, detail to us his Sentiments fully at the Time of our Departure, which, please God, would soon take place. May it please your Majesty ! His Highness is in Expectation of an Answer from you to these Points, and we shall represent to his Highness whatever Reply your Majesty may direct us to make. Please God we shall hereafter have Occasion to address your Majesty, notifying our Succession ; the Affairs you know of.

May the Sun of Prosperity, &c. &c.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XIV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan,
to Tippoo Sultaun (without Date,)

PRIOR to this we communicated to your Majesty the Circumstances of the Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah's coming to the Mosque ; our Meeting there, and his communicating to us several Points, with which Particulars your Majesty must ere this have become acquainted. On a subsequent Day, the 3d of Sumree, we sent a Message to him, purporting that we were going to the Garden to see and arrange the Effects we had with us ; and that if he also would come there, under Pretence of taking the Air, we should be very happy. Accordingly on the next Day we went to the Garden with Omdut ul Omrah. We sat together for Four Hours, (about an Hour and a Half English) ; and Omdut ul Omrah discoursed in the most undisguised Manner on the Part of the Nawaub Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the Sincerity of their Friendship, Attachment, and Regard.

He also made use of some particular Expressions of his Attachment, requiring us upon Oath not to commit them to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until our Return to your Majesty. " Since " said he, " I have expressed myself as I have done merely from my Regard for the Faith, and from my Friendship and Goodwill towards *the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith*. Please God, you will shortly be with his Majesty, when you will communicate them in Person." We answered, that we would act as he desired, and not divulge what he had said to any one.

Vide Key to
the Cypher
No. VI.

Protector of the World ! Concerning the Affair with which your Majesty is acquainted, we have, under suitable Pleas, and a proper Introduction, prevailed upon Omdut ul Omrah to lay the Foundation of it, and he is exerting himself with Zeal in this Business. Please God, we will inform your Majesty of the Result.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XV.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan; dated 28th Sumree of the Year Schir 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about the 6th of August 1793.)

I HAVE understood what you have written relative to the Conferences with Omdut ul Omrah: I desire that you will privately commit to Paper his Discourse with you, and send the same to me. You will also write me Information of the Transaction, with which you are acquainted.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVI.

Translation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 24th of Jaafree of the Year Schir 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about the 31st August 1793.)

(After the usual Form of Address.)

WE have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Two gracious Letters, giving Cover to a Paper containing a Form of Obligation, and a Question of Orthodoxy, by the Hands of Mahomed Bewan.—We assembled all the Servants, high and low, belonging to the Sircar, and communicated every Thing to them; and enjoined them, that on the next Day, which was Friday, they should all bathe, put on their best Cloaths, and attend us. On that Day Gholaum Alli Khan was indisposed (as he still continues), and therefore I, Alli Rezza, carried all the Servant of the Sircar with me to the Jaumah Mosque: There were present the Cauzy of the City, the Khuttub (or Preacher) Syed Mahomed, a Person of great Learning, and others, to the Number of near a Thousand; and likewise the Sons of the Nawaub Walajah. As it happened the Kottba was well adapted to our Purpose. After the Friday's Prayers were over, I caused all of them to sit down, and first applied to the Cauzy, and other Persons of Learning who were present, to have the Kottba delivered in the Hindoostanny Language, in order that every Body might understand it. One of them accordingly explained the Contents of the Kottba, which comprized the Command of God to wage Holy Wars, not to take to Flight in combating with Infidels; to form an Union among all the Professors of Islamism; and other Obligations of the Faith. I then asked the Cauzy what was the Law, if any Mussulman acted contrary to these Commands? to which the Cauzy replied, That, according to the Duties and Obligations of Mussulmans, whoever neglected to act up to the Commands was a Sinner. Upon which I remarked, it was very extraordinary that, notwithstanding the Notoriety of this and the great Plurality of Mussulmans, they should so depart from the Obligations of the Faith as to take up their Abode in such a Place, and choose to render Obedience to those of a different Persuasion. God grant it may turn out well for the Mussulmans of this Place! I then said, it is written that the Prayers which are offered up in the Kottba in favour of a Prince who fights for the Faith, are accepted of God; but the Prayers in favour of those who do not are rejected. Either reconcile the Law in

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continued.
* Shih Allum.

this Instance to the Care of him in * whose Name you have read the Koftba, or else conform to the Law; why are you knowingly guilty of Sin? To this he replied, "All Things depend upon their appointed Season." After this I asked, according to the Law of the Faith, what was the Duty of Servants? he answered, The Sentence of the Khoran is plain, "Obey God and his Prophet, and those of yourselves who are placed in Authority over you."—In other Words, the Most High God hath blended Obedience to the Sovereign with Obedience to himself, and to his Messenger; hence it is incumbent upon all Servants to do that which belongs to Fidelity, and to the Interests of Religion. I answered, that although this, that is Obedience to the Prince, was a Duty indiscriminately binding upon all Mussulmans, yet I wanted after Prayers (the Blessing of which I prayed might descend upon every Individual) to take an Obligation from the Servants of the Khodadad Sircar. Accordingly, after I and all the Servants of the Ahmady Sircar had finished the Prayers in conformity to your Majesty's Commands, I addressed all the People, and said, "The Error of which ye have hitherto been guilty is, for the Sake of God and of his Messenger, forgiven on the Part of his Majesty."—Upon this they, one by one, arose and declared, that since all their Errors had been forgiven on the Part of your Majesty, they now, under the Testimony of God, his Messenger, and the Holy Book, bound and engaged themselves, that hereafter, as long as they lived, their Conduct should manifest nothing else than Fidelity, Devotion, Truth, and Zeal; that they would never be guilty of Flight in the Face of an Enemy, of Theft, of lying, of injuring, wishing ill, or of Enmity towards those who wished well to the Khodadad State, nor of any Thing that belonged to Treachery and Ingratitude; adding, that they would never swerve from this Engagement a Hair's Breadth; that they would cultivate Friendship and Union with the Followers of the Faith, and among one another; that they considered the Honour of all Mussulmans as an Object of individual Concern, and would never commit Oppression and Violence upon any one, either by Word or Deed. After this a Fautchah (or Service for the Souls of the Dead) was performed, and Prayers that the Khodad Sircar might be triumphant and victorious. We then came out of the Mosque, and halting in the Area of it, I took an Engagement from the Hindoos with me to this Effect; that as they derived their Support from the Ahmady Sircar, they engaged upon Oath, and upon the Faith of their Poorauns, that they would be faithful to the Duties committed to their Charge; that their Conduct should ever manifest Fidelity, without their ever being guilty of Theft; or false speaking or writing: To this they added, that if they departed a Hair's Breadth from this Engagement, they should consider it tantamount to their having killed and eaten of a Cow in the Holy City; and that they should be considered as Delinquents against the Sircar.

Protector of the World! Mahomed Dewan verbally communicated to us your Majesty's Commands, that we should not suffer ourselves to feel any Apprehension in fulfilling this Ceremony. Cherisher of the World! We can only feel Apprehension and Hesitation in not obeying the Orders of the Presence. What Apprehension can we entertain in Obedience and Submission to Commands, such only is the Apprehension we felt in the present Instance. The Commands of the Presence are imposed upon their Servants, not upon others; Princes and Governors who entertain Servants, do so for the Purpose of experiencing from them Obedience and Devotion to their Interests; and if they exact from them the Obligations and Conditions of Obedience, Fidelity, and Devotion, what Harm is there in it? Others who every Sunday assemble in Church, and, according to their Laws and Regulations,

Regulations, deliver Precepts and Admonitions, who entertain Troops, and exercise them daily, do so with a View to the Adjustment of their own Concerns. If we also, with a View to the Arrangement and Adjustment of our Concerns, take Obligations and Engagements from our Servants, where is the Objection? Please God, this Measure, which your Majesty has suggested, your having taken Obligations and Engagements from the Servants in Attendance upon your Majesty, and your directing us to do the same here, is highly proper, expedient, and adviseable; and in Sight of Men of Understanding, the good Effects and Benefits of it are endless and without Bounds. The Measure was necessary too; for what is the Meaning that there should not be an Union among the Professors of the Faith; that they should not devote themselves to the Interests of their Masters, and that, disregarding the Claims of Gratitude, they should turn their Backs upon the Enemy in the Day of Battle; these Engagements and Obligations are very proper, and involve many Advantages; farther Particulars will be made known to your Majesty by the verbal Representations of Mahomed Dewan, who attended, and was an Eye Witness to all that passed. A List of the Servants who are here present, and who entered into the Engagements, is enclosed.

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No. 7.
continued.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XVII.

Translation of a Note, written with a Pencil upon Half a Sheet of Post Paper, with an Envelope of English Paper, by his Highness Omdut ul Omrah; apparently addressed to Gholaum Alli Khan.

GOOD Faith is the Law for (or Practice of) Syeeds. I complain of frequent Neglects; let me be sometimes called to Remembrance; at all Events the Intelligence of the Marriage of the Princes has rejoiced me. The Presents usual on such Occasions from my Father will be sent, or (it may be interpreted) are now sent. Repeat the following Couplet on my Part to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Preservation of thy Person is the perpetual Permanence of the Faith.
Let him not remain who wisheth not thy Preservation.

Make my Complaints to his Highness of his not Writing to me; if Permission be required (for stating those Complaints) you will obtain it. To the Princes Respect; to Rezza Alli Khan Compliment. Gholaum Hussain.

Dated 14th Mohurram 1209, (corresponding with the 12th August 1794.)

(A true Copy.)

(Signed).

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

No. XVIII.

Translation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyaufs and Mahomed Ghofe Khan, Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic; dated 6th of Takree of the Year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed, (answering to about 17th December 1795.)

THE humblest of the Servants of his Majesty, the Shadow of God, Tippoo Sultaun, King, Defender of the Faith, may his Dominion endure for ever! Mahomed Ghyaufs and Mahomed Ghofe, after performing the Ceremonies of Obeisance, humbly represent to those who stand in the enlightened Presence.

Prior to this we had the Honour to forward an Address to your Majesty from Ryacottah, whence we proceeded, and by regular Stays, arrived on the 28th near Tirmulkerry.

From that Place we wrote a Note to Khader Newaz Khan, which we dispatched by Hircarrahs; a Reply arrived, signifying that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was much rejoiced at our Approach, and desired that we would proceed with all possible Expedition; adding, that an Habitation was prepared for our Reception: At about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we arrived there, and immediately a Gentleman waited upon us, and told us he was come to perform the Rights of Hospitality. We answered, that it was perfectly conformable to his Highness the Nabob's known Kindness and Urbanity: He then caused Firewood and Pots to be brought, and told us he had brought a Hundred Rupees for immediate Expences. We answered, that we were come on an Occasion of condolence, what Necessity was there for Money? He was very importunate with us to accept it, but we made him carry it back. He returned with it however again, and again we sent him back with it. About Eight o'Clock at Night, Khader Newaz Khan himself came, and told us that the Nabob was much displeased; however, if we would not accept the Money he would send us dressed Provisions. We replied, that, as we were his Highness's Guests, he might do so for a Day or two: After paying Khader Newaz Khan the Compliment of the Paun and Ottur, we let him take leave. In the Morning his Highness sent us Provisions from his own Kitchen: this was continued for Three Days, and was continuing longer, but we sent Word to Khader Newaz Khan, in the most earnest Manner, that for Three Days it was very well, but if the Practice was continued we should be under the Necessity of sending the Provisions back.

Immediately on our Arrival at Tirmulkerry, we sent our Compliments by a Choldar to the Governor, who returned for Answer, that he was happy to hear of our Arrival. The next Day an European, named Grant, who commands the Governor's Body Guard, came to see us, and invited us to wait next Day on the Governor, who would conduct us to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. We accordingly next Day went to the Governor's, to whom we delivered your Majesty's Letter, and the Khelaut (or honorary Dress). The Governor asked after your Majesty's Health, and we replied in suitable Terms; after complimenting us with the Paun and Flowers and Rose Water, he told us that he would introduce us early the next Morning to the Nabob. We then took Leave and returned Home, and sent Notice to Khader Newaz Khan, that the Governor had postponed the intended Visit of that Day, but that we were desirous only of consulting his Highness's

Highness's Pleasure, and should act as his Highness might direct; he returned for Answer, that it was no Matter, we might come the Day following. Early the next Morning we went to the Governor, and taking him with us we proceeded to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and delivered the Khelaut of Mourning and Letter of Condolence; his Highness was very much pleased, and conversed about your Majesty's Health, and other Subjects, a whole Hour (23 Minutes.) He then complimented us with the Paun and Ottur, and allowed us to depart; on our taking Leave he took our Hands, and observed to us with a great deal of Anger, that we were his Guests, and it was not proper for us to decline receiving Provisions, conjuring us for God's Sake not to send back the Provisions which should be sent us while we remained here. We resisted as much as possible by Argument, but his Highness would not listen to our Refusal, and again conjured us by Oath not to return the Provisions which should be sent to us while we remained; we could say no more and returned Home. The next Day his Highness, having sent for Nussur ul Dowlah, appointed the next Day for our again attending him, and we then delivered the Khelaut and Letters which were for him (Nussur ul Dowlah.) He also made Enquiries after your Majesty's Health, to which we made a suitable Reply. His Highness then gave us the Ottur and Paun, and suffered us to take leave. The Day after we again went to the Durbar, taking with us the Letter and Khelaut of Congratulation, the Jewels and Horses. We delivered the Letter and Khelaut, presented Nuzzers of Five Rupees each, and sat down. His Highness, with the greatest Degree of Kindness, placed us close to himself, and launched out into great Praises of your Majesty, and appeared delighted with the Subject, telling us that it was his Intention to send for us, and say what he had to say in private; adding, that our Arrival at this Time was extremely proper. His Highness told us, that he had committed the late Nabob Walajah's Body to the Earth, at the Shrine of the Saint named Mucktdoom Sahib, at Mylapore, to be removed in Four Months.

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continued.

May the Sun of Prosperity always continue to shine.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
 &c. &c.

No. XIX.

Translation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyas and Mahomed Ghose Khan, deputed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the former (without Date.)

AFTER dispatching our Arzec, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah sent for us and spoke a good deal upon the Subject of Friendship between the Two States; and then said to us, "You are both come on the Part of my Friend, and I do not design to part with you soon." We replied, that we certainly considered both States as one, but that at present some pressing Business required our Return, and therefore we must request him to give us leave to depart. Upon which he said, that please God he would soon do so; but, said his Highness it is not proper in you to send back the Provisions, as you have repeatedly done so. I swear to God, that as

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continued.

long as you remain here, I shall send you Provision, and you must also, for my particular Satisfaction, wear Clothes that I will provide you; you must not return them. We said in Reply what appeared suitable to the Occasion, but his Highness would not listen to it, but renewed his Adjuration, and giving us the Ottur and Paun dismissed us. The next Day, the 12th Takree, at Three in the Afternoon Khadir Newaz Khan came with Cloth and Taylors, and told us it was his Highness's Command to him, to see the Cloth cut out before us and fitted to us; we contested the Point to the utmost with Khadir Newaz Khan, but he told us his Highness had taken an Oath, and that it was not proper in us to refuse. At length he caused Four Pieces of spotted Muslin, and Four Pieces of * for each of us, to be cut out, and set the Taylors to work, with Injunctions to get the Whole ready by the Evening.

* Manuscript
effaced.

From Sunday, during Five or Six Days, the Rains were incessant. On the Sixteenth, when it ceased a little, Khadir Newaz Khan sent a Message, that the Rain had latterly prevented our receiving our Dismission, but now the Kheiauts for your Majesty, the Elephants and Horses, &c. would be sent on that Day, and that the following Day his Highness would send for us, and give us our Dismission. Accordingly, at about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Elephant and Five Horses, Two Khelauts of Embroidery, and Two Pieces of Jewellery, one a Khulgu, and the other a Surpaish, besides a large Box sealed, in which were Khelauts of spotted Muslin, &c. and another Box also sealed, containing the Otturdawn and Paundaun, were brought by Daood Khan, and the Keeper of the Wardroke, &c. who desired us to take Charge of these Articles, and convey them safely to your Majesty; that his Highness had moreover sent Two Khelauts of Embroidery for us, and that he would send for us the following Day, and after having communicated to us that he had to say, would give us Leave to depart. At their Desire we took a Memorandum of the Articles. The next Day we were prevented from waiting upon his Highness by the Violence of the Rain. On the 3d Day, at about Nine o'Clock A. M. his Highness sent Word to us to come in the Clothes which had been nearly made, as it would be a great Gratification: To please him we accordingly did so. After many Salaams his Highness, with the Appearance of great Satisfaction, arose, and taking our Hands said, Now am I extremely happy. We then sat in a private Place, when his Highness expatiated during Two Hours with great Warmth upon the Subject of Union and Friendship; after which he gave us the Ottur and Paun, and suffered us to take leave and we returned Home. At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we received a Note from Khadir Newaz Khan, stating that his Highness sent 2,000 Rupees for our Horses, and 300 Rupees for the Three Duffadars, Naik of Hircarrahs and Duffadar (or Hoad) of Khidmutgaes. We, in the Presence of his Highness's Naik of Hircarrahs, made Presents to his Highness's Servants out of that 2,000 Rupees. We write this for your Highness's Information.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c.

Note.—The Original of the following Translation is written in the same Hand as the Nabob of Arcor's Letters invariably are; but on the Cover, in Place of the Seals, are written the Name of "Gholaum Hussain;" and in the Place of Direction,

Direction, "Gholaum Alli." The Date of its Receipt is the 9th Rejeb 1211, (corresponding with the 8th January 1797.)

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued,

No. XX.

Translation of a LETTER from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to
Gholaum Alli Khan.

AFTER a Lapse of Time, and the Moment my Heart was desirous of learning Accounts of your Health, I had the Pleasure to receive your friendly Letter; and I was gratified by the News of your Welfare.

I have fully comprehended the several Points contained in that Letter; you will become acquainted with the Circumstances alluded to from the Communications of Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghose Khan. Deeming me desirous of receiving the pleasing Accounts of your Health, you will gratify me by communicating them.

(Endorsement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Monshees.)

Received the 10th of Rehmanu of the Year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed, answering to the 9th Rjib 1211 Hegeree, (corresponding with the 8th January 1797.)

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XXI.

Translation of a LETTER, under the Seal of Khader Newaz Khan, to
Gholaum Alli Khan.

DEEMING my Desire of the Honour of a Meeting, which is replete with Happiness, beyond the Power of Writing, or Speech to express, I proceed to represent the Purpose of this Address.

Your kind Letter, intimating that you had been indisposed after your leaving this Place, but that your Health was completely restored, has reached me, and its Contents have been understood. Although I am concerned at the Accounts of your Indisposition, my Thanks are offered up to Almighty God for your Recovery. What you write of the Satisfaction of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudar, may his Shadow be extended! Upon the Intimation of my Attachment, has called forth my highest Thanks and endless Praises; and I beg you will present my respectful Acknowledgments for his Kindness and Favours towards me. I have been from first to last endeavouring, that, through the Favour of God, the Degree of Union between these Two chosen of the Lord (meaning the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun) which is calculated to promote the Happiness of God's People, may daily be strengthened and cemented, and mutual Friendship and Attachment be confirmed and established; and Thanks to the Almighty, that the System of Harmony and Union has acquired the requisite Degree of Stability and Firmness, (literally, that as it should be, so it is)—Always believe me anxious for the News of your Welfare, and constantly praying for your Health and Happiness.

(Endorsement)

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

(Endorsement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonshees.)

Received the 10th Rehmauny of the Year Shaud 1223 A. N. Mahomed, answering to the 9th Rejeb 1211 Hegeree, (corresponding with the 8th January 1797.)

(Supercription on the Cover.)

Be it honoured by the respected Perusal of Syed Gholaum Ali Khan Behaudar, Mushheddy (i. e. Mushud, a Place in Khorosan.)—Be his Favour perpetual!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1787, between the English East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 15th.

“WHENEVER the Company shall enter into any Negotiation wherein the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned, the President in Council of Fort St. George shall communicate the Proceedings to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, as the firm Ally of the Company; and also the Direction of the combined Force of the Country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company or their Representatives.—It is nevertheless understood, that his Highness shall be informed of all Measures, which shall relate to the declaring of War, or making Peace with any of the Princes and Powers of Hindostan, so far as the Interests of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned; and the Name of his Highness shall be inserted in all Treaties regarding the Carnatic; and his Highness will not enter into any political Negotiations or Controversies with any State or Power, without the Consent or Approbation of the President in Council of Fort St. George.”

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1792, between the English East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 10th.

“THE said Nabob shall receive regular Information of all Negotiations which shall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the said Company may engage, and the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the said Nabob shall be considered as an Ally of the said Company in all Treaties, which shall in any Respect affect the Carnatic and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the said Nabob agrees that he will not enter into any Negotiations or political Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Consent of the said Company.”

(True Copies.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to his late
Highness the Nabob.

Walter Scott

[Written 28th May 1801.]

Mem.—This Letter is presented on a Supposition, that it is the same which is required by the 11th Order of the Honourable House, and therein described as having been shewn by Messrs. Webb and Close to the Regents on the 15th July 1801.

To the Nabob of Arcot.

FOR some Time past your Highness must have observed, that although I have received various Communications from you with relation to the internal Government of the Carnatic, and to the general State of your Affairs, I have not deemed it consistent with my public Duty to return any Reply to any other Letters, which I have had the Honour to receive from your Highness, excepting those containing the usual Interchange of Compliments between your Highness and the British Government; the Cause of my Silence is of the most serious Nature, and has occasioned the deepest and most sincere Regret to my Mind.

The Success of our Arms against the late Tippoo Sultaun, has brought to light many important and extraordinary Transactions. My Determination on the Subject of the Proofs which I possess has been formed after the fullest Deliberation; and after the most dispassionate Review of all the Circumstances of the Case, I have communicated my final Opinion to Lord Clive, with my positive Directions to carry into Effect, without Delay, those Arrangements which the Nature of the Case appears to me to require, for the Security of the British Interests in the Carnatic. Lord Clive will enter into a full Explanation of all the Evidence which has been discovered at Seringapatam, and will also state to your Highness the Purport of the Instructions which he has received from me. I request your Highness to consider Lord Clive to be fully authorized by me to terminate the requisite Arrangements, and under this View of the Question, I trust that you will not expect from me any Interruption to the course of those Measures which I have judged to be indispensably necessary, and which I have directed Lord Clive to accomplish without further Reference to my Authority.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Governor.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webb,

Chief Secy to Government.

No. 9.

Copy of PROCEEDINGS of the Governor in Council of
Fort St. George, on the signing of the Treaty between
the Company and Azeem ul Doulah.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
Governor General in Council at Fort William.

My Lord,

LORD Clive has had the Honour of informing the Governor General of the Demise of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic, on the 15th Instant. His Excellency has also been apprized by his Lordship of the Measures adopted by Lord Clive, in conformity to the separate Dispatches of the Governor General, for establishing the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic, on the permanent Basis of territorial Security.

2. Those Dispatches, and the Result of Lord Clive's Measures for the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, having been communicated to us; we have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency in Council, that a Treaty has been this Day concluded, subject to the Ratification of the Governor General in Council, for settling the Succession to the Soubeharry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company.

3. The separate Dispatches of Lord Clive will have explained to his Excellency the Governor General the Cause which prevented his Lordship from communicating to the late Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the Nature of the Governor General's Instructions, founded on the written and oral Testimony taken at Seringapatam; the subsequent Demand made by Lord Clive of an adequate Security for the British Interests in the Carnatic, from the reputed Son of Omdut ool Omrah; the positive and formal Rejection by that Person of an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, founded on the Rights acquired by the Company, from his reputed Father's Violation of the Alliance, and of the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the subsequent Motives of Lord Clive for opening a Negotiation with the Prince Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder, for the Purpose of reviving the Alliance between the Family of his Highness and the British Government, founded on the Instructions of the Governor General to avoid the Humiliation of the Family of the Nabob Mohamed Alli, if it should be practicable to obtain by Negotiation the Security required for our Rights in the Carnatic, and finally the Terms of the Arrangement which has been concluded by the Deputies under the immediate Authority of Lord Clive; these Points having been fully stated in his Lordship's separate Dispatches, we trust that it will be sufficient for us to refer the Governor General in Council to those Dispatches, with the Expression of our entire Concurrence in the Arrangements adopted by Lord Clive under his Excellency's separate Instructions.

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4. We have now the Honour of transmitting to your Excellency in Council, an official Copy of the Treaty, which has this Day been executed, and interchanged by us, with the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder; and we recommend that a ratified Copy of the Treaty may be transmitted to us with all practicable Expedition, for the Purpose of being delivered to his Highness.

No. 9.
continued.

5. The Change of Circumstances arising from the Conduct of Alli Husein, and the Persons appointed to assist his Counsels, has rendered it necessary for Lord Clive to introduce a correspondent Change in the Structure of the Declaration transmitted to his Lordship by the Governor General. We have the Honour of submitting to your Excellency in Council, a Copy of the Declaration, in the Form in which we should judge it advisable to publish that Paper, if your Excellency should deem the Publication of it to be expedient.

6. It is our Intention that a Copy of the Declaration in this Form shall be immediately transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay, and to the Residents at Hyderabad and Poona, for the Purpose of communicating to them the Grounds on which the Succession to the Soubehdary of the Territories of Arcot, and the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, have been settled and established; but we shall use no further Means for the Distribution of that Document, unless we should receive Instructions for that Purpose from your Excellency in Council.

7. In concluding an Arrangement involving Consequences of so much Importance to the British Interests in India, it is impossible for us not to feel a Degree of Anxiety correspondent to the Magnitude of the Subject, until we shall be honoured by the Receipt of the Determination of your Excellency in Council on this Transaction. In the mean while, anticipating with Confidence the Concurrence of your Lordship's Sentiments with our own, we offer our Congratulations to your Excellency in Council on the Conclusion of an Arrangement, by which the Rights and Interests of Great Britain in the Carnatic have at length been fixed on the solid Foundation of territorial Security.

8. We have the Honour to inform your Excellency in Council, that his Highness the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder has this Day been instated in the Musnud of his Ancestors, as Nabob Soubehdaur of the Carnatic, with every Mark of public Respect from the British Government, and with every practicable Degree of Splendour conformable to the Usages of India.

9. It is our Intention to dispatch the Whim Packet immediately for the Purpose of conveying to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors our Dispatches on the Subject, which is now submitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the Honour to be,

My Lord, with great Respect,

Your Excellency's,

Most obedient and humble Servants,

(Signed)

Clive,

J. Stuart,

Wm. Petrie,

E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George,
31st July 1801.

No. 10.

Copy of the Correspondence between the Governor General and the Governor of Fort St. George, on the Subject of the Carnatic; from the Period of the Death of his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah, to the Elevation of Azcem ul Dowlah to the Musnud.

(Official, N° 18.)

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour of informing your Lordship, that his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah departed this Life about Nine o'Clock this Morning.

The Arrangement which I informed your Lordship had been made for the Preservation of Order at the Palace of Chepauk, upon the Occurrence of his Highness's Death, hath completely answered the Purposes intended by that Measure; and I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that entire Tranquillity prevails throughout the Neighbourhood of Chepauk and of Madras. This Measure of Precaution proved to be entirely satisfactory to the Mind of the late Nabob, from the Time his Highness became acquainted with the Intention of it.

Tippoo Padsha (or Hissum ul Mulk) the Fourth Son of the late Mahommed Ally, from whom principally I expected an Attempt to excite a Commotion on the Death of the Nabob, is at present under the Protection of the Troops stationed at Chepauk.

Previously to the Receipt of your Lordship's Dispatches committed to the Charge of Mr. Webbe, I had determined to take immediate Measures, on the Demise of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exercising the Government of the Carnatic on the Part of the Company; but since the Receipt of those Dispatches, which define more distinctly your Lordship's Wishes in regard to the Mode of executing that Intention, I have judged it advisable to suspend the Declaration of the Right of the British Government to assume the Administration of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and to preserve the gracious Appearance of National Forbearance and Moderation as long as it might be consistent with the actual Security of the British Interests.

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With this View I deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to the Palace of Chepauk, for the Purpose of conferring with the principal Officers of the late Nabob upon the Subject of any Arrangement which it might have been the Intention of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah to provide, for administering the Affairs of his Family and of his Government.

No. 10.
continued.

An authentic Will was produced to the Deputies, under the Seal and Signature of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, appointing his reputed Son Alli Hussain Khan (Tadjh ul Omrah) to be Heir and Successor to all his Highness's Possessions of every Description, and nominating Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan to be the Guardians and Supporters of his Highness's reputed Son.

In conformity to my conditional Instructions, the Deputies proceeded to disclose to the Guardians, Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, the Nature of the Discoveries which had been made respecting the Breach of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by the hostile Conduct of their Highnesses. Having explained, during this Conference, the entire Grounds on which the Right of the Company to use its Discretion in securing the Interests pledged to it in the Carnatic is founded, the Deputies pressed Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, to concur in a Negotiation for an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, rather than to compel the British Government to proceed to the Exercise of its own Rights and Power.

The Plea of Delay, founded on the Decency and Necessity of providing for the immediate Funeral of the late Nabob, was urged in a Manner so consistent with public Decorum, and with the Feelings natural to the Family of his Highness on this Occasion, that Colonel Close and Mr. Webbe judged it expedient to allow a Latitude until Seven o'Clock To-morrow Evening for the Declaration of a final Answer to the Proposition of an Adjustment by Negotiation. In granting this Latitude, the Deputies were careful to refuse all Validity to the Will of the late Nabob, and concluded the Conference by an Assurance to the Guardians, that upon their Answer to be given at the next Conference, would absolutely depend either the Acknowledgment of the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by the Company, or the Necessity of asserting the Rights of the Company, by proceeding to exercise the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

The Guardians having declared their Intention to give a categorical Answer at the Time proposed, I shall be prepared, at the Expiration of it, to act according to the Termination of the Conference, either by acknowledging the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah, and receiving Possession of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negotiation, or by asserting the Right of the Company, and immediately proceeding to exercise the Government of the Carnatic.

I should have availed myself of the earliest Opportunity of opening a Negotiation with his late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, upon the Grounds of your Lordship's Dispatches, but having satisfied myself, upon the solemn Declaration of his Highness's Physician, taken on Oath, that the Communication of important Business at the Time of my receiving your Lordship's Instructions might have been attended with fatal Consequences to the Life of the Nabob, I refrained informing his Highness of the Arrival of those Dispatches; the gradual

No. 10. *continued.* Decay of the Nabob has since continued to render it impracticable for me, on the same Motives of Humanity, to make any Communication to his Highness founded on your Lordship's Instructions.

Fort St. George,
15th July 1801.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Sec^r.

(Official, N^o 19, Secret.)

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. IN my Dispatch of the 15th Instant, I had the Honour of communicating to your Lordship my Intention of endeavouring to effect an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negotiation.

2. I have considered that to be a Mode of Adjustment so preferable to the Exercise of the Rights of the British Government, by the Assertion of its Power, that I judged it to be adviseable, in my verbal Instructions to the Deputies, to provide, that their unceasing Attention should be directed to the Accomplishment of that Object. The Conferences opened in consequence, were conducted in a Manner entirely conformable to this Principle. The Khans, appointed by the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the Aid of his reputed Son, were apprized by Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close of the positive Grounds of Right, on which it was the Determination of the British Government to obtain Security for its Interests in the Carnatic; at the same Time every Argument of Conciliation and Persuasion was urged by the Deputies, founded on the long established Connection between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Walajah; on the humiliating Consequences of publishing to the World the Evidence of the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah discovered at Seringapatam; and on the different Degrees of Dignity, Splendour, and Comfort, which would attach to the reputed Son of that Prince under Circumstances of friendly Accommodation, or of hostile Resistance to the Demand of Security on the Part of the British Government.

3. The Negotiation was interrupted at its earliest Stage by a Refusal on the Part of the Khans, appointed to assist the Son of Omdut ul Omrah, to acquiesce in the Demand contained in the fundamental Proposition of the Deputies for territorial Security, to the Extent of vesting the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic exclusively in the Hands of the British Government. To this Demand the Khans opposed an uniform Resistance; and the Deputies would have been justified in bringing the Negotiation to a Conclusion on this Point of Difference. Reason however existed for believing, that their Conduct was not conformable to the Sentiments of the young Man; it was consistent with the Motive for proceeding by Negotiation, that every practicable Degree of Facility should be given to that Plan of Arrangement. An Opportunity was therefore offered to Ally Hussain,
of

of declaring his genuine Sentiments; and accordingly, in a separate Conversation with myself, he distinctly stated that he had not participated the Councils of his Assistants.

No. 10.
continued.

4. In consequence of this Declaration, it was my Intention to have relieved the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from the Situation in which he appeared to have been placed by the Conduct of his Father's confidential Ministers. A second Meeting was accordingly appointed for the Purpose of completing the Arrangement necessary to the Acknowledgment of Ally Hussain's Title, and for the Establishment of territorial Security for the Rights of the Company. At this subsequent Conference, which was also conducted without the Presence of his Assistants, Ally Hussain retracted his Declaration of the preceding Day; he expressed his unequivocal Concurrence in the Sentiments of the Khans, together with his Resolution not to depart from the Result of their Councils; and declared his Resolution to meet, at whatever Hazard, the Consequences of refusing this reasonable Demand of Security on the Part of the British Government.

5. Having exhausted all the Means in my Power of impressing on the Mind of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Son a just Sense of the Right acquired by the Company under the Violation of the Alliance, or of the Determination of the British Government to exercise that Right for the Attainment of an adequate Security, I was reluctantly compelled to discontinue all farther Communication with the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah.

6. The Detail of those Conferences, which it is my Intention to transmit at a future Period of Time to your Excellency, will evince that the Deputies appointed by me have adhered to the Spirit of Moderation and Temperance, which I had prescribed for the Conduct of the Negotiation; for although the Negotiation was formerly suspended by the Rejection of the first Proposition, a full Communication was made both to Ally Hussain separately, and to his Advisers jointly, of the Plan of Arrangement intended by your Excellency for the Preservation of his Father's Family from entire Humiliation: Your Excellency will also observe, that Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son (who is of an Age to appreciate the Consequences of his own Conduct) and his Advisers, have signified their final Rejection of this fundamental Proposition, under the Expression of their entire Belief of the Existence of your Lordship's Orders, and under the Impression of the fullest Knowledge of the Consequences of that Rejection.

7. The Failure of my Endeavour to accomplish an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, by a conciliatory Negotiation with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, was as little expected by myself as by your Excellency. The Delay which has in consequence occurred, was inseparable from this Mode of Procedure; but whatever temporary Inconvenience may attach to it, I have no Doubt that your Lordship will consider me to have adhered, in the Pursuit of an amicable Adjustment, to the Spirit of your Councils, Instructions, and Wishes.

8. The Intention of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic, through the Channel of an amicable Negotiation, having been frustrated by the unexpected Resistance opposed to my Demands by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, it remained for me to apply the Principles

No. 10. Principles of your Lordship's Policy and Orders to the Change of Circumstances, and the actual Condition of the Case.
continued.

9. The Result of the Propositions, founded on the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance, by the Conduct of Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, establishes the Right of the British Government to exercise its Power in such a Manner, and to such an Extent, as shall be judged adviseable for the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic. The Mode of exercising that Right is therefore limited to Considerations of Expediency: The Dispatches which I have had the Honour of receiving from your Lordship by Mr. Webbe, leave no Doubt in my Mind, that your Excellency considers that to be the most expedient Mode of exercising our Right and Power, which shall be most consistent with the Magnanimity of Moderation and Forbearance, under the Injuries we have sustained, and most conformable to the Nature of the Connection so long subsisting between the Company and Mahomed Ally.

10. The Attainment of an adequate Security by Means of Negotiation from the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah, has been rendered impracticable, under the Letter of your Lordship's last Instructions, by Ally Hufain's Rejection of the fundamental Proposition for that Purpose; but the Spirit of your Lordship's provisional Orders, under Date the 26th of March 1800, is still applicable to the actual Circumstances in which the Affairs of the Carnatic have now been placed. Considerations, independent of those connected with our external Relations, are suggested by the State of our domestic Affairs: The Rebellion in the Southern Provinces has assumed a more formidable Aspect than could have been expected; and although the Force assembled is, I trust, sufficient for the Suppression of it, the Movement of Troops required for that Purpose has unavoidably so reduced the appointed Force of the Provinces, as to render extremely inconvenient any Measure calculated to augment the Number of disaffected Persons. During the recent Negotiations, Circumstances have occurred which establish my Belief of the Existence of a very considerable Treasure in the Possession of the Family of the late Nabob, and it is of great Importance that so pregnant a Source of Mischief should not now be thrown into a Scale adverse to our Interests.

11. The Object of the Orders which I am instructed by your Excellency to carry into Effect, is the Attainment of an adequate Security founded on the Possession of Territory; if that Object should be attainable with the Consent of the House of Mahomed Ally, it is manifest that the Degree of Security will be greater, than if the same Object should be obtained by the Exercise of our Power, even under the Qualification of our indisputable Right; because such a Mode of Procedure is calculated to conciliate the Affections of our Mussulman Subjects, instead of inflaming the discontented State of their Minds, and to secure at least a negative Application of the supposed Treasure to the ordinary Use of the Family, instead of diverting it to the Purposes of Treachery or Hostility.

12. On a Review of all these Circumstances and Considerations, I have judged the Principles of your Lordship's Orders to remain in full Force, although the Mode of applying them has failed with respect to the supposed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; but every Consideration of our general Policy, of Expediency with respect to our external Relations, and of Prudence with regard to our internal

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ternal Tranquillity, requires, in my Judgment, that the actual Establishment of our Security on the Basis of Right to exercise the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, should be accompanied by the gracious and conciliatory Measure of establishing a Branch of the House of Mahomed Ally in a Degree of Rank and Splendour, suited to its long subsisting Connection with the Company, and consistent with the actual Circumstances of the Carnatic.

No. 10.
continued.

13. I have already apprized your Lordship by my private Dispatches, that, under the Impression of these Sentiments, I had directed my Attention to the Situation of Azeem ul Dowlah, the only Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah, and that in determining to advance him eventually to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, I had considered myself at Liberty to extend to the present Situation of the Affairs of the Carnatic, the provisional Instructions contained in your Lordship's Dispatch of the 26th of March 1800. Having adopted, in consequence of this Intention, the necessary Measures of Precaution for removing the Restraint imposed during a long Period of Time, by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, on the Person of Azeem ul Dowlah, I directed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to open a Negotiation with that Prince, upon the Grounds of the Rights acquired by the Company, from the Violation of the Alliance on the Part of his Family; and upon the Wish of the British Government to avoid, as far as might be consistent with its actual Security, the Humiliation of this ancient and illustrious House.

14. I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordship, that the Negotiation has been brought to a successful Determination, and I enclose the Draft of a Treaty* which Azim ul Omrah has bound himself to execute in a more formal Manner, as soon as Circumstances may be sufficiently advanced to admit the Execution of a public Instrument.

* Vide Copy of Treaty transmitted in the Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 31 July 1801; —No. 6. p. 33.

15. In providing a suitable Maintenance for the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah, I have thought it more advisable to render the Amount dependant on the general Prosperity of the Country, than to fix an unconditional Stipend for the Support of his Dignity: This Mode of Arrangement, while it cannot encroach upon our Security, is calculated to qualify the entire Transfer of the Civil Government of the Carnatic to the Hands of the British, with the Preservation of an active Principle for securing an Union of Interests between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company in the Administration of the Affairs of the Country; and this Mode possesses the farther Recommendation of relieving the Provision for the Maintenance of the Nabob from the Appearance of a mere Pension. On the same Grounds of Reasoning, I have judged it expedient to secure the Income of the Nabob from the Effects of any considerable Failure in the Revenues of the Carnatic. On the Principle adopted, I expect that the Income of the Nabob will not much exceed Two Lacks of Pagodas, and the future augmented Income will probably never exceed the Sum of Three Lacks of Pagodas.

f. p. 83 h. 6

16. I have adopted the Principle stated in your Lordship's Letter to his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the 24th April 1799, containing the Plan of a proposed Treaty for the complete Adjustment of all his Highness's Affairs with respect to the Company, and a Clause has accordingly been introduced into the present Treaty, by which Azeem ul Dowlah formally acknowledges, on the Part of himself and of his Predecessors heretofore Nabobs of the

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Carnatic,

No. 10: Carnatic, the Debts due by their Highnesses to the Company on Account of the
continued. Cavalry Loan, and on Account of the Proportion of the Consolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the Creditors of the Nabob Mahommed Ally. By the same Clause his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah has further bound himself to acknowledge, as a just Debt, the Amount which shall be decided to be the just Balance of the unadjusted Accounts referred to the Determination of the Governor General in Council, by his late Highness the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

17. I have judged it to be my Duty to stimulate this formal Acknowledgment of the Debts due to the Company by the Nabobs of the Carnatic, not more from the Desire of providing a final Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, than from a Regard to Justice in securing to the Public a Portion of whatever Sum may eventually be appropriated to the Liquidation of the floating Debt of the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. I have considered this Duty to be the more urgent, from the Reports now prevailing with respect to the Progress already made towards an Arrangement for the Consolidation of those Debts, and from the manifest Necessity of securing, in such an Event, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the Defence of the Territories subject to this Presidency.

* Vide Copy of Declaration accompanying Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, of 31st July 1801;—No 7. p. 37.

18. I have introduced into the Declaration transmitted to me by your Lordship, such Alterations as the Change of Circumstances appears to have rendered necessary; and I have now the Honour of submitting to your Excellency a Copy of the Declaration,* in the Form in which it is my Intention to transmit it to the Residents of Hyderabad and Poonah, and to the Government of Bombay. I shall not take any farther Means for the Publication of this Paper, until I may become acquainted with your Lordship's Sentiment on that Subject.

19. It is necessary to apprise your Lordship, that upon the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I considered it to be inconsistent with my Desire of negotiating an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, to issue the Orders I had proposed previously to the Receipt of your Excellency's Dispatches, to transmit to the Officers of the Company for the Purpose of authorizing them to exercise the Government of the Carnatic. The Delay which has in consequence occurred in the transfer of Authority, is not likely to produce any serious Inconvenience, particularly with respect to the Revenue, at this Season of the Year; and it will enable me to transmit, together with the Orders of the Governor in Council to the Officers of the Company, those of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah to the Officers of the late Government, for the regular and formal Establishment of the Authority of the Company in the Civil Government of the Carnatic.

20. Circumstances connected with the Situation of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, will render it necessary to postpone the Ceremony of installing his Highness for a short Period of Time; and until these Arrangements can be adjusted, it will be impracticable to transmit the Treaty in an official Dispatch from the Governor in Council, for the Purpose of being notified by the Governor General in Council.

21. Since the Termination of the Conferences with the Khans, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's Son, I have received from them an Address, containing a formal Communication of the Succession of Ally Hussain to the Rank and Titles appointed

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pointed by the Will of his supposed Father, together with an Intimation of the Readiness and Desire of that Person to perform the Obligations of the Treaty of 1792. This Communication was immediately subsequent to a positive, formal, and personal Declaration from myself, that I could no longer consider Ally Hufsin to have any Pretensions to those Titles, in consequence of the Refusal on his Part to afford the Degree of Security required by your Lordship's Orders. The Conduct of those Khans, and of Ally Hufsin, has since been conformable to this Affectation of independent Rights. The positive and direct Communication of the Intention of the British Government, has not deterred those Persons from proceeding to the ordinary Ceremonies of instating Ally Hufsin in the ostensible Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. This Mode of Procedure manifests, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, and of his Advisers, a systematic Adherence to the Spirit of Hostility which animated that faithless Ally, and a perfect Obedience to the testamentary Counsels of his Father. I have therefore been compelled to guard against the Consequences which such an Appearance of Opposition to the British Authority is calculated, and may be intended to produce on the internal Tranquillity of the Country; and I have judged it expedient for that Purpose to take complete Possession of the Palace of Chepauk, by Means of the British Troops, and to close the public Offices until the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah shall be instated.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

By the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Clive.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r:

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonstone, Sec^y.*

(Official, N^o 20.—Most secret.)

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE general Grounds of Belief of the Existence of a very large Treasure in the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, has been considerably strengthened by Circumstances which have occurred during the recent Negotiations with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah; I have therefore judged it to be my Duty to endeavour, by the present Arrangements, to provide that a Proportion of the Treasure should be appropriated to the Liquidation of the Cavalry Loan.

2. No Doubt can exist of the Justice or of the Expediency of such a Provision; but under the actual Circumstances of the Case I fear that considerable Difficulties will be opposed to the Execution of it. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah has been so long excluded from the Knowledge of public Affairs, at the Durbar of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that it may be practicable to conceal from his Knowledge the Mode in which the Treasure may have been distributed, if (as may be expected) the greatest Portion of the Treasure has been disposed of
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No. 10.
continued.

among the Female Part of the late Nabob's Family, or if it should have been deposited in the interior Apartments of the Palace, the Recovery of it must be attended with much Embarrassment: The Necessity of resorting to the Measures requisite for that Purpose, could not fail of rendering the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah unwelcome to many Branches of the Family, and impede, to a certain Extent, that general Submission to the Arrangement concluded with him, which I consider it of Importance to conciliate from all our Mussulman Subjects.

3. In this View of the Question I have judged it adviseable to stipulate with Azeem ul Dowlah a separate and secret Article, providing for the eventual Discharge of the Cavalry Loan from the Treasures which may be discovered. The Knowledge of the Existence of this Article, after Azeem ul Dowlah shall have been established in the Saubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, not being liable to the Inconveniences which render the Discovery at present inconvenient, it is my Intention to keep this Article profoundly secret; and I trust that your Lordship will consider me to have provided by this Mode the best Security for the Discharge of the Debt which is consistent with the extreme Delicacy of the Question, and with the Advantages of relieving the first Measures of Azeem ul Dowlah's Government from the ungracious Consequences of demanding the immediate Restoration of the public Property.

4. I have the Honour of enclosing a Copy of the Article for your Lordship's Information.

I have the Honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

Clive.

By the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Clive.

(Signed)

J. Webb,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

No. II.

Copies and Extracts of LETTERS from the Governor General and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; relative to the Revolution in the Carnatic, and the Assumption of its Government by the Company.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. YOUR Honourable Committee has been already made acquainted, by the Dispatches of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, with the written Evidence discovered at Seringapatam, of the treacherous Conduct of their Highnesses the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

2. On the Receipt of the Governor General's separate Dispatches, Lord Clive, in conformity to his Excellency's Desire expressed in a private Dispatch, appointed Mr. Webbe, the Chief Secretary of this Government, and Lieutenant Colonel Close, the Resident in Mysore, to be Commissioners, for the Purpose of conducting the oral Examinations necessary to complete the Proofs of these most extraordinary Transactions.

3. The Report of the Commissioners, with the Proceedings, was received by Lord Clive, and transmitted to his Excellency the Governor General, in the Month of May 1800, with a Dispatch from Lord Clive, containing his Lordship's Sentiments on the Result of the Enquiry instituted at Seringapatam.

4. Circumstances connected with our general Policy and Interests, rendered it expedient for the Governor General to postpone his Excellency's Determination, with respect to the Measures to be adopted in consequence of this flagrant Violation of the Ties of Amity and Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. The Causes of this unavoidable Delay are explained in a recent Dispatch, received by Lord Clive from the Governor General, containing the Result of his Excellency's Deliberation on this important Question, together with his Lordship's Instructions in regard to the Nature and Extent of the Security to be required for the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic.

5. During the Time when this Subject was under the Consideration of the Governor General, the State of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Health became so precarious, as to portend Consequences fatal to the Existence of his Highness.

No. II.
continued.

6. At an early Period of Time, after the Discovery of the Papers found at Seringapatam, the Governor General had judged it expedient and prudent to transmit eventual Instructions to Lord Clive, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Death, previously to the Determination of the Measures which might be rendered necessary to our Safety by the Detection of the faithless and hostile Conduct of his Highness. Lord Clive was also enabled to receive Instructions from the Governor General, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob's Death, subsequently to the Determination of the System of Policy to be pursued for the future Security of our Interests in the Carnatic.

7. These Dispatches were entrusted by the Governor General, together with his Excellency's verbal Instructions, to Mr. Webbe, who arrived at Fort St. George previously to the Dissolution of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Although the important Measures connected with the Execution of the Governor General's Orders, rendered Lord Clive extremely anxious to demand, at the earliest practicable Period of Time, an adequate Security for the British Interests against the hostile Councils of his Highness, yet the extreme Debility of Omdut ul Omrah appeared, upon the Affidavit of his Highness's Physician, to be such as to deter Lord Clive from communicating to his Highness the Arrival of the Governor General's Dispatches. The subsequent Death of Omdut ul Omrah, which happened on the 15th Ult. frustrated the Intention of Lord Clive to open a Negotiation with his Highness according to the Instructions of the Governor General.

7. On the Demise of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Lord Clive deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to open a Conference with the principal Officers of the late Government, for the Purpose of demanding from the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah the Security required by the Instructions of the Governor General.

See No 4. p. 8.

8. The Manner in which those Conferences were conducted, is described in a Report of the Deputies; and the Result of them was a Declaration by Ally Husein (the reputed Son, and the Heir appointed by the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah) of his final Resolution not to acquiesce in Lord Clive's Demand of Security to the Extent considered by the Governor General, and by his Lordship, to be indispensably necessary to the Security of the British Interests.

9. During these Conferences with the Persons appointed by Omdut ul Omrah to assist the Councils of his Highness's reputed Son, the Deputies nominated by Lord Clive endeavoured to impress on the Minds of those Khans the Nature of the Proofs established on the written and oral Testimony taken at Seringapatam; and no Means of Assurance, Argument, or Persuasion were omitted, which could tend to convince those Persons of the Existence of the Governor General's Orders, founded on the Instructions of your Honourable Committee, and of Lord Clive's serious Determination to carry those Orders into Effect, to the Extent of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic. Under the Circumstances of the recent Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and of the indeterminate State of the Affairs of his Highness, some Degree of Delay was inseparable from these Negotiations; but we have no Doubt that your Committee will consider the Inconveniences arising from that Delay, to be compensated by the Generosity of affording to the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, in this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, sufficient Leisure to appreciate the
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No. 11.
continued.

serious Effects of this alternative Choice on its immediate Interest. The Khans appointed to act on the Part of Ally Hussain having persisted to refuse to the Deputies the Security required by the Governor General, Lord Clive judged it to be his Lordship's Duty, previously to the Adoption of the Measures dependant on that Refusal, to obtain, if possible, a Knowledge of the genuine Sentiments of Ally Hussain himself on this important Proposition. Lord Clive accordingly held two personal Interviews with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, at which none of the Officers or Advisers of the late Government were present, the Place at which these Interviews were held being within the Encampment of the British Troops. The Mode of this Meeting was attended with the further Advantage of affording to Ally Hussain immediate Security and Protection in the Event of his desiring to relieve himself from the desperate and insatuated Councils of his Advisers. At these personal Interviews, the Nature of the Rights acquired by the British Government was explained to Ally Hussain; the Determination to exercise those Rights was stated; and the Consequences of a Refusal on his Part to afford, in an amicable Manner, the Security required by the British Government, were announced in the most serious and formal Manner by Lord Clive to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah. In reply to this Communication, Ally Hussain distinctly and formally stated his Resolution to adhere to the Councils of the Khans appointed to assist, and to refuse, with a perfect Knowledge of the Consequences of that Refusal, to accede to the Demand for the Establishment of an adequate Security for the Interests and Rights of the Company in the Carnatic.

10. In consequence of the Resistance, unexpectedly opposed by Ally Hussain to this reasonable Demand, it remained for Lord Clive to apply the Instructions and Authority conveyed to his Lordship by the Governor General to the actual State of Circumstances. In proceeding to exercise the Rights of the British Government, which the Conduct of Ally Hussain had compelled his Lordship to assert, Lord Clive still judged it to be consistent with the Sentiments of National Magnanimity and Generosity, that the British Government should refrain from the Exercise of the Company's Power, and from the absolute Humiliation of the Family of Mahomed Ally, if an adequate Security could be obtained through the Channel of an amicable Adjustment. Under the Impression of these Sentiments, Lord Clive directed his Attention to the Claims and to the Situation of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder. This Prince is the only Son by a formal Marriage of the late Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and is the immediate Great Grandson, by both his Parents, of the Nabob Ameer ul Deen Khan, the Founder of the Family. The Rights of Omdut ul Omrah, founded on the Treaty of 1792, having been vitiated by that Prince's Violation of the Alliances, and of the Stipulations of that Instrument, the hereditary Claims of the House of Mahomed Ally descended to the Second Branch of the Family, represented by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, the Son of Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

11. As soon as the Restraint imposed by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah on the Person of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah could be removed, Lord Clive directed the Deputies, Mr. Webbe and Lieut. Col. Close, to open a Communication with that Prince, for the Purpose of reviving the Alliance between his Ancestors and the Company, and of establishing the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic on a permanent Basis of Security. The Grounds of the Reasoning in which this Determination was founded, are stated in a separate

Dispatch

See No 10.

No. 11. *continued.* Dispatch from Lord Clive to the Governor General, to which we refer your Honourable Committee.

12. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah having been informed by the Deputies, of the Foundation on which the Right of the British Government to demand an adequate Security was supported, and of the Nature of the Security required, signified his Acknowledgment of that Right, and his Willingness to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Musnud of his Ancestors, the Security demanded by the Authority of the Governor General. The Deputies accordingly proceeded to frame a written Engagement on these Principles, which was executed by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah.

See N^o 7. 13. In conformity to this Arrangement we have acknowledged Azeem ul Dowlah to be Nabob of the Carnatic, and refer your Committee to the detailed Grounds of this Measure to a Declaration, which has been transmitted to the Governor General in Council, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Governor of Ceylon, and to the Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah; for this Purpose we also refer the Committee to the Treaty, which has been concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder.

Ibid.

14. The Mode of providing for the Support of the Dignity of his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is conformable to the Principles on which the Alliance between his Highness's Family and the Company has been revived and established. By these Means the Interests of his Highness will become united with those of the Company in the general Prosperity of the Carnatic; and while the actual Security of the British Interests, provided by the present Arrangement, remains undiminished, the Mode of supplying a Fund for the Expences of the Family in the Manner suitable to its Rank, and to the Dignity of the British Government, by the Allotment of a Proportion of the Public Revenues for that Purpose, is entirely relieved from the degrading Name and Appearance of a stipendiary Maintenance.

15. In conformity to the Plan described in the Governor General's Letter of the 24th April 1799, to the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for including in the Treaty, at that Time proposed to his Highness, a complete Adjustment of all the Affairs of his Highness, and of his Highness's Ancestors, which yet remain unadjusted with the Company, Lord Clive deemed it to be his Duty to stipulate an entire Adjustment of the Debts due by the Family of the Nabob to the Company. His Highness having assented to this Demand, a Clause has accordingly been introduced into the Treaty, by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah acknowledges on his own Part, and on that of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, the Debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, and the Debt arising from the Proportion of the Consolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the private Creditors of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, to be just Debts due to the Company, together with the Interest arising thereon. His Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah farther binds himself to acknowledge, as a just Debt due to the Company, the Amount which may be pronounced by the Governor General in Council, to be the just and fair Balance of the unadjusted Accounts between his Family and the Company, according to the Engagement by which the Nabob Mahomed Ally bound himself to abide by the De-

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cision of the Governor General in Council, when his Highness referred those Accounts to the Determination of the Supreme Government.

No. 11.
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16. It will be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that the Intention of Lord Clive, in stipulating this Article of the Treaty, was directed to secure to the Company the Appropriation of the Sum of Six Lacks and Twenty-one Thousand Pagodas, unincumbered by any Deductions, to the Discharge of the Public Debt due to the Company, as soon as the Consolidated Debt of 1777 shall have been liquidated, under the existing Engagements with the Conditions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

17. The Object of securing this Sum, for the Liquidation of the Debt due to the Company, did not appear less important to Lord Clive, than the Expediency of providing that, under any Circumstances which may occur, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic should be applied to the Military Defence of those valuable Possessions, than can now be appropriated to that Purpose. The calamitous Impoverishment of every Source of Wealth and Population, of which the Causes have been repeatedly stated to your Honourable Committee, leaves no immediate Expectation that the Net Revenues of the Carnatic will exceed the Sum of Nineteen Lacks of Star Pagodas. This Fund, after allotting a sufficient Sum for the Support of the Expences of the Nabob Azcem ul Dowlah, for the Maintenance of the principal Officers, Ministers, Dependants, and Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Payment of the Amount appropriated to the Liquidation of the Consolidated Debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, will afford a Sum probably not exceeding Nine Lacks of Pagodas for the Defrayment of the Charges of defending these extensive Territories.

18. That Sum exceeds, by a very small Amount, the Proportion of the Revenue which the Province of Tanjore contributes to the general Exigencies of the State, and bears a very inadequate Proportion, either to the Expence of defending the Carnatic, or to the Rate of Assessment levied for the Public Protection in every other Part of the Territories subject to this Presidency. The present Deduction of Six from Fifteen Lacks of Pagodas, is therefore so disproportioned to the present Revenues of the Carnatic, that we can indulge no very sanguine Hope of an immediate Augmentation of our pecuniary Resources from the Administration of the Civil Government of the Carnatic. The progressive Decline of the Revenues of the Carnatic may be considered to have approached that Stage, at which your Committee have been prepared to expect the entire Failure of the Nabob's Government, and, under the existing Engagements, the Augmentation of our Resources must be proportioned to the gradual Restoration of the Wealth and Prosperity of the Country; every Consideration, therefore, of the actual Expence of protecting the extensive Provinces of the Carnatic, every View of the indispensable Necessity of maintaining an adequate Military Force for the Defence of the British Possessions in the Peninsula of India, and every Motive of Attention to the alarming Pressure on the Finances of this Presidency, required Lord Clive to establish, by the present Treaty, the best possible Security for a more adequate Application, in future, of the Public Revenues of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service.

19. We feel great Pleasure in congratulating your Honourable Committee on the Completion of an Arrangement, which has at length secured the British Interests

No. 11. *continued.* in the Carnatic on the solid Basis of territorial Possession; and which is, at the same Time, calculated to confirm the Reputation of our National Magnanimity, Generosity, and Moderation. We have no Doubt, that your Honourable Committee will concur in our Sentiments, that the Negotiation, which has terminated in the Accomplishment of these important Objects, has been conducted in a Manner consistent with the liberal Policy of the Nation, unbiassed by the adventitious Advantage which might have been derived from the early Excitement of a Competition, founded on the Variety of adverse Interests dependant on the Determination of the British Councils.

We have the Honour to inform you, that, in conformity to the Terms of the Treaty, the Installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was completed on the 31st Ult. accompanied with every Demonstration of public Respect, supported by every possible Degree of Splendour, and confirmed under the Observance of the most formal Procedure. We have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble Servants,

(Signed.)

Clive,

T. Stuart,

W. Petrie,

E. W. Pakenfield.

Fort St. George, }
3d August 1801. }

Extract of a LETTER from Marquis WELLESLEY, to the Secret Committee.

Dated Moorghyr, 28th Sept. 1801.

THE principal Documents respecting the final Settlement of the Carnatic, have already been forwarded to you from Fort St. George; I have the Honour to annex to this Dispatch Copies of such Documents*, relating to that Subject, as are now at this Presidency. The Georgiana will touch at Madras, in order to take Duplicates of the Papers already transmitted to your Honourable Committee from that Presidency, with such farther Advices, respecting the State of the Carnatic, as the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be prepared to transmit to Europe. The Mornington Packet will convey to you a Review, which I am now preparing, of the Circumstances which have led to the late Arrangements in the Carnatic; in the mean while the Dispatches from Fort St. George, will have sufficiently apprized your Honourable Committee of the Principles which governed my Conduct in my Instructions to Lord Clive, and in the Ratification of the Treaty concluded by his Lordship with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

* The Documents here referred to, form an Appendix to this Dispatch, and a List (A.) is enclosed.

Extract of a Secret LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 1st October 1801.

Par. 1. ON the Third of August last we had the Honour of communicating to you, by the Whim Packet, the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the Progress of the Transactions which had terminated in the Elevation of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder to the Rank of the Nabob Soubadar of the Carnatic, and in the Establishment of the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic, on the

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the solid Foundation of territorial Security. Duplicates of that Dispatch having been transmitted by the Overland Conveyance, and subsequently by the extra Ship Bridgewater, we trust that your Honourable Committee will have received the earliest Intelligence of those important Events.

No. II.
continued

2. We have since had the Honour to receive the Determination of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, on the Subject of the Treaty concluded by us with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; and we have the Satisfaction of informing the Committee, that the Governor General in Council has expressed his Excellency's entire Approbation of the Conduct of this Government, during the Progress of the various Events which have terminated so highly advantageous to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

3. The reputed Son of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having met the just and moderate Propositions, founded on the Instructions of the Governor General, for the Security of the British Interests in the Carnatic, by a deliberate Refusal to enter into any Engagements, absolutely necessary to that indispensable Object, his Excellency considered the general Spirit of the Instructions conveyed to Lord Clive at different Times under the various Changes which have taken place in the Situation of Affairs, entirely to warrant this Government in offering to the Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah the same Terms which had been offered to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; and the Establishment of the acknowledged Heir of the Ameer ul Omrah in the Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, was therefore, in the Judgment of the Governor General, a Measure of Moderation and Wisdom.

4. Under these Circumstances, his Excellency in Council has been pleased to express his entire Approbation of the general Spirit and Stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. The Governor in Council accordingly ratified the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, but being desirous of introducing some Improvements of Importance into that Treaty, the Governor General stated his Opinion of the proposed Modification, subjecting the Adoption or Rejection of it, without farther Reference, to the Discretion of this Government.

6. The Governor General having deemed it to be necessary that a Change of the Terms of the Preamble, and of the first Article of the Treaty, should be introduced, for the Purpose of specifying more distinctly, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah owed his Elevation, not to any hereditary Pretensions, but to the Liberality and Generosity of the British Government; a Copy of the Treaty, so modified and ratified by his Excellency in Council, was transmitted to us. The Governor General in Council having also deemed it to be expedient, that explanatory Articles of Charge to be permanently deducted from the Revenue, previously to the Allotment of the Nabob's Proportion, for the Purpose of relieving the Company from the Appropriation of the Jagheers in Land, and of substituting pecuniary Stipends for the Support of the Families of the Nabob Mahomed Alli and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Purpose of limiting the Income of the Nabob, on Account of his Proportion of the Revenue, to an ultimate Sum, his Excellency in Council transmitted to us Instructions for framing additional Articles, in conformity to the Suggestions of the Governor General.

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No. II.
continued.

7. Lord Clive had great Satisfaction in remarking the peculiar Delicacy observed by the Governor General in proposing those Modifications, and the Confidence which his Excellency reposed in this Government, by committing to the Exercise of its Discretion the eventual Adoption of the Improvements considered by his Excellency to be requisite to the final Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic.

8. In the Mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's Observations and Instructions, Lord Clive had sincere Pleasure in receiving the most flattering Testimony of the Success which has attended his Lordship's anxious and uniform Endeavours to cultivate the Confidence of the Supreme Government, by a zealous and cordial Co-operation in the System of Measures adopted by the Governor General with respect to this Government; and Lord Clive took that Opportunity to assure his Excellency of the unfeigned Satisfaction which he felt on this Occasion, and which he will feel on all Occasions, in carrying into Execution those Arrangements which his Excellency may judge most conducive to the Honour and Prosperity of the Empire in India.

9. We have the Honour of informing the Committee, that the Reference to the hereditary Pretensions of Azeem ul Doulah, as stated in the Preamble and first Article of the Treaty, was entirely voluntary on the Part of Lord Clive, and that throughout the late Negotiations, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah stated his Conviction that the Right of his Highness's Family, founded on its Connection with the Company, had been annihilated, and that his Highness considered the Causes of his own Elevation to have flowed from the Generosity and Moderation of the British Government. Lord Clive was therefore relieved from the supposed Difficulties stated in the Governor General's Dispatch, in proposing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the Modification of the Preamble, and of the first Article of the Treaty executed at Fort St. George.

10. In conformity to the Principles repeatedly declared by his Highness, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah received this Proposition with the utmost Degree of Cheerfulness, and relinquished all Claim to the Acknowledgments of his hereditary Pretensions, without expressing any Diffidence or Alarm with respect to the Intention of the proposed Modification. The modified Treaty, transmitted by the Governor General, has accordingly been executed by us, and formally delivered to the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah.

11. In obedience to the further Instructions of the Governor General in Council, with respect to the explanatory Articles, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah separate Articles, to be annexed to the Treaty, and we have transmitted a Copy of those Articles for the Purpose of being ratified by the Governor General in Council.

12. In fixing the ultimate Amount of the Nabob's Income, we have been guided by the Governor General's separate Dispatches to Lord Clive; and your Committee will observe, that the Principle of Calculation adopted by us will limit his Highness's Proportion to about Three Lacks of Pagodas, under the most beneficial Arrangements now adopted for the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

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13. We have the Honour to inform the Committee, that the ratified Treaty, with the explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah, on the 16th Ultimo, under every Circumstance of public Respect suited to the Importance of the Occasion.

14. We entertain a just Sense of the Honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the Expression of his Excellency's public Thanks on the Occasion of executing this Treaty; and we have assured his Excellency, that we consider the Manner in which his Sentiments have been conveyed to us, highly honourable to the Administration of the Affairs of this Government.

15. Reflecting on the Progress and Termination of this Transaction, Lord Clive deemed it his Duty to bestow that Tribute of Praise which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Close. His Lordship considered himself fortunate, that Circumstances permitted him to employ the Services of those Gentlemen, according to the Wishes of the Governor General, in the oral Examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, and that he should be enabled, at a subsequent Period of Time, to avail himself of the same Services in the Conduct of the late Negotiation.

16. Lord Clive has no Doubt that the Governor General and the Honourable Committee, will concur in the Importance which his Lordship attaches to the consistent Form preserved by those Means, in the Progress of the Transaction, and to the peculiar Advantage derived from the Employment of European Gentlemen of Honour, eminently qualified by their Knowledge of Eastern Manners and Languages, to conduct an Affair of so much Delicacy.

17. Lord Clive knew that it was unnecessary for his Lordship to direct the Attention of the Governor General to the Merits of Lieutenant Colonel Close and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordship felt it to be no less an Act of Justice, than of personal Satisfaction, to express to his Excellency in Council his Lordship's high Sense and Approbation of the Temper, Judgment, and Ability manifested by those Gentlemen in the Accomplishment of an Arrangement, by which the Government, acting under the Authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjust the Affairs of the Carnatic in a Manner so honourable and advantageous to the Company and the Nation.

18. Lord Clive having, in concert with his Highness the Nabob, and in conformity to the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, framed an Arrangement for the Support of the Families of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Maintenance of the principal Officers of the late Government, has communicated to us the Plan proposed by his Lordship; in which we entirely concur.

19. We have the Honour of transmitting a Copy of Lord Clive's separate Minute for the Information of the Committee; who will have the Satisfaction of observing, that the total Amount of the pecuniary Stipends, Pensions, and Establishments, is less than the Sum provided by the Treaty of 1792, for the Family Jagheers of the late Nabobs; and that the stated Principle of Distinction, while it secures a liberal Support to every Branch of the Family, will necessarily produce a gradual Diminution of the total Expence to be incurred by the Company.

No. 11.
continued.

From Marquis WELLESLEY to the Secret Committee; dated 21 October 1801.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the
Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1.—AT the Moment of closing my Letters intended for the present Dispatch Overland, I received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under Date the 22d Ultimo, notifying the final Conclusion and Exchange of Engagements between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in conformity to the Directions contained in the Orders of the Governor General in Council to the Government of Fort St. George, under Date the 18th of August (a Copy of which accompanied my Dispatch (D), dated the 28th September by the Georgiana Packet), and enclosing for my Ratification two explanatory Articles, framed according to the Instructions of the 18th August; which Articles had been executed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. Being absent from the Presidency of Fort William, on my Progress towards the Upper Provinces, I have this Day ratified the explanatory Articles of the Treaty of the Carnatic.

3. By the Georgiana Packet, I have had the Honour to transmit, for the Information of your Honourable Committee, a Copy of the Treaty of the Carnatic, as it was originally concluded between the Government of Fort St. George and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with all the Documents connected with the Subject of this important Arrangement.

4. By those Dispatches your Honourable Committee will be apprized of the State of the Negotiation with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah at the Period of Time when those Documents were transmitted. Your Honourable Committee will certainly receive a Communication of the Result of the late Negotiation with his Highness, from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by the Ships under Dispatch from that Presidency, together with Copies of his Lordship's Address to this Government of the 22d Ultimo, and of the explanatory Articles which accompanied it.

5. With the View, however, to afford your Honourable Committee the earliest Information of the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, as well as to multiply the Channels of Intelligence upon this important Subject, I deem it expedient to transmit by the present Dispatch Overland the following Documents:—

Copy of a Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801:

Copy of the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, transmitted in the foregoing:

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th August:

Memorandum of the proposed Modification of the Treaty with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah:

Copy

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Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 22d September:

No. 11.
continued.

Copy of the Explanatory Articles enclosed in the foregoing.

6. I request your Honourable Committee to accept my Congratulations on the Conclusion of an Arrangement, which, while it is highly creditable to the Justice and Moderation of the British Character, has happily established the Rights and Interests of the Honourable Company in the Carnatic upon the secure and permanent Foundations of territorial Possession, of exclusive Civil and Military Government, and of undivided Influence and Power.—It is a great Satisfaction to have ultimately accomplished an Object, long and anxiously desired by the Honourable Company, and earnestly recommended by the Court of Directors to my special Attention, when I had the Honour to receive the Charge of this Government. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the early Solitude which I manifested for the Accomplishment of this important Measure, upon my first Arrival at Madras in the Month of April 1798, as well as of the repeated Attempts which I made on various Occasions in the Years 1798 and 1799, to effect the same salutary Arrangement; the successive Failure of these Attempts, combined with the Reflections arising from the equally unpropitious Result of every preceding Proposition of a similar Nature, have enhanced in my Mind the Pleasure of witnessing the Conclusion of the late Treaty. The intimate Connexion of this happy Event, with the Success of your Arms in Mysore, forms a peculiar and interesting Feature of the whole Transaction; nor can your Honourable Committee fail to remark, that the Possession of the Records of the House of Hyder Ali, in disclosing to your Government the whole System of the Policy of your Enemies in India, is the Source from which we have derived that Information which has enabled us to complete the Settlement of the Carnatic.

7. The Introduction into the Carnatic of the wise and benevolent System of Government, to which these Provinces are indebted for their present Happiness and Prosperity, will be the next Object of my Anxiety and Care. The Union of all local Authorities, and the Extinction of every Principle of conflicting Power, will preclude the Operation of those Causes of Discord and Counteraction, which must ever have impeded the Progress of good Government in the Carnatic, while the Administration of Affairs continued in the Hands of the Nabob.

8. I consider it to be a most grateful Part of my Duty to express to your Honourable Committee the high Sense which I entertain of the Zeal, Judgment, and Temper, which has distinguished the Conduct of Lord Clive, and of the Government of Fort St. George, during the whole Course of those important Transactions, and arduous Negotiations, which have terminated in a Manner so advantageous to the Interests of the Honourable Company in India.

9. To his Lordship's judicious Exercise of the Powers vested in him by my Authority for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, is principally to be ascribed the Success of those Measures which the Treachery and Ingratitude of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, compelled me to adopt for the Preservation of the Rights and Interests of the Honourable Company in that Country.

10. Justice to the Merits of Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, and of Lieutenant Colonel Close, late Resident in Mysore, requires

No. 11.
continued.

quires me to express to your Honourable Committee my cordial and grateful Approbation of the important Services rendered by those Gentlemen to the Public, during the Course of the late Transactions and Negotiations at Fort St. George. The Assistance which Lord Clive has derived from the Zeal, Talents, and Knowledge of Mr. Webbe and of Lieutenant Colonel Close, contributed in an essential Degree to the Success of his Lordship's Measures for the Arrangement of Affairs in the Carnatic.

11. The Discretion manifested by those Gentlemen in the Conduct of the Examination of Gholaum Alli and Alli Rezza, instituted by the Government of Fort St. George under my Orders of the 7th April 1800, under Circumstances of peculiar Delicacy and Difficulty, deserves the highest Applause.

12. I acknowledge with Gratitude the Assistance which I received from the Abilities and local Knowledge of Mr. Webbe, whom I directed to attend me at Fort William, for the Purpose of aiding me in framing the System of Measures to be adopted for the future Administration of Affairs in the Carnatic, in consequence of the detected Treachery of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

13. The eminent Services of Lieutenant Colonel Close, have already attracted the distinguished Notice of the Honourable Company.

14. The Obligations of public Duty, and the most indispensable Rules of Justice, concur to demand from me a recorded Testimony in favour of the indefatigable Activity, of powerful Abilities, and proved Integrity of Mr. Webbe, who adds to those Qualities a most accurate Knowledge of the oriental Languages, and an intimate Acquaintance with every Branch of your Affairs in the Peninsula.

15. In confirming the honourable Testimony afforded by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in his Lordship's Address to this Government, under Date the 22d ultimo, to the public Merits and Services of Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close, on the important Occasion which attracted his Lordship's Approbation, I consider it to be incumbent on me to solicit the special Attention of your Honourable Committee, and of the Court of Directors, to the unremitting Exertions of Mr. Webbe in the Service of the Honourable Company, since the Commencement of the late War in Myfore; being satisfied, through the regular public Channels of Information, as well as by my personal Observation, that the laborious Industry of that Gentleman has been employed in the most disinterested Zeal, and with great Success, to render himself an useful Instrument, under the Government of Fort St. George, of promoting the Interests of the Honourable Company, of securing the Integrity and Vigour of the Administration of Government, of improving the Condition of our Native Subjects in the Peninsula, and of augmenting the Reputation and Honour of the British Name in every Part of the extensive Dominions subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

16. By the next Dispatch I hope to be able to transmit to your Honourable Committee a detailed Review of the Causes, and a Prospect of the probable Consequences, of the Settlement of the Carnatic.

I have the Honour to be, Honourable Sirs, with the greatest Respect,

Patna, } Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
21st Oct. 1801. } (Signed) WELLESLEY.

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No. 12.

Copy of ORDERS published to the Settlement of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801, relative to the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Dowlah.

Revenue Department.

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

1. WHEREAS the Object of the Connexion subsisting between the Honourable Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, was intended to cement the Union and Alliance between the Contracting Parties, and to establish, on a solid Foundation, the Security and Rights of the said Contracting Parties in the Territories of the Carnatic: And whereas the several Engagements concluded for that Purpose, have failed to answer the Intention of the Contracting Parties, whereby the Form of Government throughout the Provinces of the Carnatic has been subjected to Changes injurious to established Opinions, to general Confidence, and to permanent Prosperity: And whereas the Munsub of the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot having become vacant, his Highness the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Shewkul Jung Sepah, Salar Anwerodeen Khan Behauder, has succeeded by the hereditary Rights of his Father, and by the full Acknowledgment of the Honourable Company, to the Possession of the said Munsub:—Wherefore his said Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, and the said Company, being desirous of correcting such Errors as have been heretofore introduced into the Government of the Carnatic, and of supplying the Defects of all former Engagements between the said Contracting Parties; and being also anxious to give full Vigour and Efficiency to the Government of the Carnatic, with a View to fix the Rights of the People, and the Interests of the State, on a broad and stable Foundation, have mutually, and of their own Accord, agreed, by a Treaty bearing Date the 31st July 1801, that all former Provisions for securing a partial or temporary Interference on the Part of the Honourable Company in the Government, or in the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, shall be entirely annulled; and that in lieu thereof a permanent System for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the sole and undivided Authority of the Honourable Company, shall be established throughout every Village, Purgunnah, and Province, of the entire Territories of the Carnatic.

2. Now Proclamation is hereby accordingly made to all Zemindars, Jaggeerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of every Description of the Carnatic, that the Honourable Company have, by the Treaty above mentioned, acquired a perfect Right to ascertain, determine, and establish Rights of Property, to fix a reasonable Assessment upon the several Purgunnahs and Villages of the Carnatic, and to secure a fixed and permanent Revenue, to be collected and accounted for by such Officers as shall from Time to Time be appointed for that Purpose by the said Company. And it is further published and declared, that the said Company have also acquired a perfect Right to establish Courts for the due Administration

No. 12.
continued.

ministration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the sole Authority of the said Company, which said Courts shall be conducted by Officers to be appointed from Time to Time by the said Company, under such Ordinances and Regulations as shall from Time to Time be enacted and published by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

3. And whereas his said Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has divested himself, by the Treaty above mentioned, of all Controul, Authority, or Interference in the Collection of the Revenue, or in the Administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature: Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are hereby required to take Notice of the same accordingly. And it is hereby farther proclaimed and declared, that the Engagement now entered into between the Contracting Parties for the Purposes above mentioned, are unconditional, and liable to no Change whatever. Therefore the said Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are required to take Notice, that the Right and Power of fixing and collecting the Revenue, as well as of administering Civil and Criminal Judicature throughout the Provinces, Purgunnahs, and Villages of the Carnatic, are vested in the said Company alone, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

4. Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, Officers, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are severally and collectively required, by virtue of the Rights and Powers acquired to the said Company by Compact with the present lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, to yield due Obedience to such Officers as may be appointed, and to such Ordinances or Laws as may be enacted by the said Company alone, for the Administration and Government of the Territories of the Carnatic, and in all Time to come.

5. Although the Right Honourable the Governor in Council trusts that the Experience which the Inhabitants of the Carnatic have already had, will have rendered it unnecessary for his Lordship to explain the general Principles of Moderation, Justice, Protection and Security, which form the characteristic Features of the British Government; yet his Lordship, in accepting the sacred Trust transferred to the Company by the present Engagements, invites the People of the Carnatic to a ready and chearful Obedience to the Authority of the Company, in a confident Assurance of enjoying, under the Protection of public and defined Laws, every just and ascertained civil Right, with a free Exercise of the religious Institutions and domestic Usages of their Ancestors.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Governm^t.

Fort St. George, }
31st July 1801. }

(A true Copy)

Jn^r Hodgson,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 13.

INFORMATION submitted to the Honourable House of Commons, in obedience to several Orders dated 11th June 1802 :

Stating Reasons why the same have not been fully complied with.

THE Papers required by the 3d Order, are presumed to be contained in the Documents numbered 1 and 2.

The Paper required by the 4th Order, is contained in Paper N^o 4, Page 17; and that required by the 5th Order in the same Document, Page 15.

The Attestation of the Mahomedan Lawyers, and of the Families of the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 6th Order, have not been transmitted to the Court of Directors by the Government of Fort St. George; nor has the Correspondence required by the 8th Order, or the Proceedings and Minutes required by the 13th Order, or the separate Minutes required by the 15th, or the Proceedings required by the 16th, been yet received.

The Company have not any Record in England of the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order.

No. 14.

Copy of the AFFIDAVIT of the Physician of the late Nabob of Arcot, on the State of His Highness's Health ; dated 22d June 1801.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, Esquire, Physician to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, having been apprized by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, of his Lordship's Desire to communicate to the Nabob of the Carnatic the Arrival of a Dispatch from the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, involving Considerations of great Importance relative to the Affairs of the Carnatic, and of the Government of Fort St. George ; and the said Mr. Fitzgerald being farther informed, that it is the Intention of Lord Clive to solicit the Nabob's Appointment of an early Period of Time for the Consideration of the Object of that Dispatch, unless the Medical Gentlemen attending his Highness's Person should be of Opinion that such a Communication would be attended with Consequences injurious to the State of his Highness's Health : Declares upon Oath, That although from the actual State of his Highness's Illness, he the said M. Fitzgerald cannot take upon himself to swear, that the Communication of Lord Clive's Intentions above described would produce Effects immediately dangerous to the Existence of the Nabob ; yet, as a Professional Man, he can have no Doubt, and accordingly declares on Oath, his Belief that the Knowledge of the Arrival of Dispatches from the Governor General, seriously affecting the Interests of the Carnatic, would tend to aggravate and inflame the dangerous Symptoms which now threaten his Highness's Life.

(Signed) *M. Fitzgerald.*

Sworn before me
at Fort St. George, }
this 22d June 1801. } (Signed) *Clive.*

Witnesses present,

(Signed) { *A. Grant.*
 { *M. Wilks.*

No. 15.

Copy of the EXAMINATION of certain Persons, taken before Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, at Vellore and Seringapatam, in the Month of May 1800, by Order of Marquis WELLESLEY.

Vellore, 3d May 1800.

ALLY REZZA having been required by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to attend the Commissioners, is accordingly introduced, and is informed of the Orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and of his Lordship's Authority committed to the Commissioners, for the Purpose of conducting an Enquiry into certain Transactions of great Importance, connected with the Interests of the Honourable Company.

Previously to the Commencement of his Examination, the following introductory Explanation having been translated into the Persian Language, is read, and explained to Ally Rezza.

“ The Consideration which the English Company has shewn to the Family of Tippoo Sultaun, and to the Dependants of his Government, must have manifested to all Descriptions of Persons the Liberality and Moderation by which it has been always guided; and it must be equally evident, that having consulted the Claims of Humanity, as well as the Dignity of its own Character, in this distinguished Manner, the English Government would meet, with the utmost Degree of Regret and Concern, any Necessity which should compel it to modify the Arrangements which have been made for the Comfort and Happiness of the Dependants of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

“ It is however not inconsistent with this Magnanimity, that the British Government should exact from those who have accepted its Bounty, the Duties of Attachment and Truth, in all Matters connected with its Interests; and it requires no Explanation to shew, that as the British Government has the Generosity to forgive, so, if necessary, it possesses the Power to punish those who may wilfully depart from the Duties which they owe to it.

“ It is known to you, that after the Fall of Seringapatam the Whole of the Records and Papers, public, secret, and confidential, of the Government of Tippoo Sultaun, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors; and, considering the Causes which produce the Necessity of the late War, it will be obvious to you, that the English Government has been inquisitive to discover the Arrangements and Councils, by which it was the Intention of the late Sultaun to have effected his Purposes of Enmity against us.

“ This Enquiry has naturally led to the Discovery of much important Matter, and many original Documents, plain as well as in cypher, relative to the Measures and Intentions of the late Sultaun. Some of these Measures require the Explanation, which it is known to be in your Power to give: The English Government has therefore appointed us to be Commissioners for receiving this Information; and it will be your Duty, as well as your very near Interest, reflecting on what is already stated, to give a faithful and just Explanation.

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From the Treatment which you have already experienced, it will be evident to you that the British Government places too just a Value on the Observance of Fidelity, to impute to the Servants of the late Sultaun any Blame for being the Channel of executing his Orders or Measures. According to the established Practice of the Law of Nations; according to the Principles of Justice and Reason, Servants are not held to be responsible for executing the Orders of their Sovereigns, as far as they may be consistent with the Public Law, by which the Intercourse between Independant States is regulated; you may therefore rely on a liberal Construction of your Conduct by the British Government; and it is not the Intention of that Government to deprive you of any of the Works of the Public Bounty which you now enjoy, unless by Prevarication, or any treacherous Attempt to conceal the Truth, you should render yourself unworthy of the Continuance of its Favour.

“ From the Manner in which this Enquiry has originated, as well as from the Means adopted for carrying it into Effect, you will perceive that it is Matter full of Importance and Gravity; it will therefore be expedient for you to deliver your Sentiments and Explanations, with the Degree of Consideration and Respect which is becoming the Occasion.”

Ally Rezza acknowledges that he comprehends and feels the Force and Meaning of the foregoing Exhortation, and having himself perused it in the Persian Language, professes his entire Readiness and Desire to answer all Questions, and to give all Information which may be required, to the best of his Power and Knowledge.

The Commissioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

The Papers marked (Nos. 14 and 15,) in the Correspondence transmitted from Bengal, having been produced and read to the Witness, are immediately recognized by him.

Question. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, subsequently to the 23d July 1793?

Answer. Omdut ul Omrah informed the Vakeels, of the probable Rupture between the French and the English, and of the consequent Attack on Pondicherry; he stated, that Tippoo Sultaun had a Vakeel, Ram Row, at that Place; that the keeping a Vakeel at that Time might give Offence; and that therefore the Nabob Walajah, from his Attachment to the Faith, made this Communication to prevent any Indisposition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that these Sentiments were communicated from a Regard to the Welfare of Tippoo Sultaun.

He recommended, that after the Departure of the Hostages, the Sultaun should appoint an Ambassador at Madras, which would be attended with the best Consequences, and stated that this was not communicated from any Partiality to the English, but from good Wishes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What were the particular Expressions of his Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Presence of your Master?

A. Having repeated the Substance of his Answer to the preceding Question, Ally Rezza was about to explain the Expression of the “ Affair known,” which

No. 15. is mentioned in the last Paragraph of Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) but was interrupted.
continued.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the said Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Answer transmitted?

A. The Sultaun replied, that the Vakeels were Persons of Ability and Information, and would conduct their Affairs for the Benefit of the Sircar.

The Vakeels communicated the Message after their Arrival in the Presence, that no immediate Observation was made upon it; that Nine Days after they fell under the Displeasure of the Sultaun, and that the Intercourse between them and the Sultaun was in consequence discontinued.

The only subsequent Communication was on the Subject of a Letter from Bengal, relative to the Release of the English Prisoners, and to the War between England and France. Tippoo Sultaun, notwithstanding the Contents, fully directed him (Ally Rezza) to prepare an Answer, and send it to the Presence that it might be dispatched.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun return any Answer to the Letters, Nos. 14 and 15?

A. Yes. He directed us to enquire into the Particulars of the Affair, to represent them after our Arrival, when he would act according to Propriety.

Q. Have you any Recollection of receiving from Tippoo Sultaun, a Letter directing you to commit to Writing, and to transmit to the Presence, the Communications of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. No. He wrote nothing more than the above.

He (Ally Rezza) says, that at the Departure of the Vakeels, Omdut ul Omrah made Three Obeisances; and directed them to assure the Sultaun of his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Regard, and to advise him not to break with the English; that he should not consider this Communication to be a Deviation from the Principles of their Religion, but that the true Islam consisted in preserving Unity with the English.

[The Paper (No 13,) is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect this Letter?

A. Yes; and he wrote besides to the above Effect.

Q. State the Nature and Object of the Agreement, which was established through you, between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?

A. At the Time of the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, his Lordship desired me to proceed to Seringapatam, and to communicate to the Sultaun much Matter of Advice, containing Observations on the State of Hostility, which had been protracted for a long Time, from the early Descent of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and the Action of Colonel Baillie: That Lord Cornwallis wished the Sultaun to preserve the Relations of Peace and Friendship; and desired that Ally Rezza should proceed from Madras to Seringapatam, to represent verbally and fully the Subject of this Discourse.

That at the same Time the Nabob Wallajah also made similar Observations, with Professions of his friendly Disposition towards the Sultaun.

On his Arrival at Seringapatam, he (Ally Rezza) represented the Whole of this Discourse, and, according to the Orders of the Sultaun, committed it to Writing, which was delivered to him (the Sultaun): That Tippoo Sultaun wrote an

Answer

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Answer to Lord Cornwallis, professing his Disposition and Wish to preserve Peace and Friendship; that the Letter was very full on this Point, and was accompanied by Presents to Lord Cornwallis, Governor Oakeley, Mr. Cherry, &c. No. 15.
continued.

He (Tippoo Sultaun) also sent Letters to the Nabob Wallajah certainly; but the Witness does not recollect whether any were sent to Omdut ul Omrah.

Q. In the preceding Question, you were desired to explain the Nature of the Agreement established between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah; in your Answer you have not done so?

A. The Agreement was to preserve the Friendship established between the Two Durbars, the English and Tippoo Sultaun, as well as the Intercourse of Civility and Attention.

Besides this the Nabob Wallajah, at the Time of taking Leave, presented Khelats, &c.; and Omdut ul Omrah delivered a Khelat into the Hands of Sir Charles Oakeley, to be given to the Vakeels of the Sultaun; which was accordingly done. Omdut ul Omrah told them that it recommended the Preservation of Friendship, Peace, and Attention. A Copy of this Letter was delivered to the Vakeels, which they opened at Conditoor*, and were surprised to find, that it contained nothing more than the ordinary Expressions of Friendship, and a List of the Presents. The Letter was delivered to the Sultaun. * Two Stages
from Madras.

The Nabob informed the Vakeels, that it was his Highness's Wish to grant a Jagheer for the private Expences of the Princes, as well as of the Vakeels: They replied, that it was contrary to the Customs of their Government to receive those Jagheers; but that they should represent this Wish of his Highness, on their Arrival at Seringapatam.

Q. Did you, according to the Sultaun's Orders, commit to Writing the Matter of a secret Nature, which was communicated to you by Omdut ul Omrah?

A. I complied with the Orders in the Sultaun's Letter.

Q. In what Manner?

A. By writing to the Sultaun the Particulars of the Professions of Regard, which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah.

Having again referred to Nos. 14 and 15, and 13, the Witness is asked what Answer he gave the Sultaun?

A. That he had been enjoined at his Departure to postpone the Communication until his Arrival at Seringapatam, and that he would accordingly represent it in the Presence.

Q. Why did Omdut ul Omrah defer this Communication till your Departure? And why did he exact an Oath of Secrecy on the Communication of this Regard and Friendship for the Sultaun?

A. Perhaps from Apprehensions that this Intercourse should be known, and give Displeasure to the English.

Q. Did he exact a formal Oath?

A. No; he conjured us.

Q. It appears that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah stated, in the Presence of English Gentlemen, their Regard and Friendship for Tippoo Sultaun: Why should they be so anxious to conceal it in the private Meeting?

A. He repeats the same Answer, and can give no other Explanation.

The Paper (No. 14,) is again produced and read.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. Reconcile the Formality of the Proceeding described at the Mosque, with the mere Professions of Friendship?

A. He acknowledges that the Formality may be considered preparatory to more important Matter; but nothing passed except Professions of Regard, the Propriety of keeping up a friendly Intercourse, and an Offer of settling some Munibon themselves, which they declined in a suitable Manner.

Q. During your Residence at Madras, did you understand that there was any Restraint on the Intercourse of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah with the Hostages, or with the Vakeels?

A. There was no Restraint, they had but four or five Meetings, which were with Major Doveton's previous Knowledge.

Q. Did Major Doveton know of the Meeting at the Mosque?

A. No; the Vakeels told him that they were going to the Mosque for the Fatihah. In regard to the Meeting at the Garden, they informed him that they were going to arrange their Effects for the Journey.

Q. As you found at the first Meeting with Omdut ul Omrah at the Mosque, that he had nothing to communicate but Professions of Friendship, why did the Vakeels depart from their established Custom by concealing from Major Doveton the intended Meeting at the Garden?

A. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah intimated a Wish of seeing them privately, they thought that the Presence of Major Doveton would be embarrassing to his Highness. At my Departure from Seringapatam on my Return to Madras, Tippoo Sultaun communicated to me his Desire of forming a Connexion by Marriage between his own Family and that of the Nabob Wallajah. This Message I delivered by the Sultaun's Orders to Gholam Ally Khan; and on our meeting at the Garden a second Time I withdrew; a Conversation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan. From him I afterwards understood that the Agitation of the Affair was suspended, until the entire Completion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and the Release of the Hostages, in order that the Disposition of the Sultaun might be well ascertained at the Distance of some Time; that in the mean while there was neither a positive Desire nor Indisposition expressed by the Nabob Wallajah for this Connexion.

The Proposal was first made from the Sultaun; and as it passed in the Lifetime of the Nabob Wallajah, I conclude that the Answer of Omdut ul Omrah was with his Knowledge. After the Return of the Vakeels to Seringapatam, they fell under the Displeasure of the Sultaun; and I understood that Gholam Ally Sudder and Pooniah were deputed to Gholam Ally Khan, to ascertain what Progress had been made in the Affair of the Connexion, wishing at the same Time that Gholam Ally Khan should give a Letter on that Subject to Omdut ul Omrah. This Letter he supposes to have been granted, but does not know.

Q. Did any Orders pass from the Sultaun on the Subject of the Marriage before your Return to Seringapatam from Madras?

A. No. This Question was not agitated before. On my Arrival at Seringapatam, Tippoo Sultaun enquired of me the Particulars relative to the Children of Wallajah.

Ally Rezza, of himself states, That the Nabob Wallajah communicated in the most earnest Manner, taking God to witness, his Entreaty to the Sultaun, that he should refrain from breaking with the English, and that he should adhere to the Friendship established between them.

Q. The

Q. The Proposal of Marriage having been made in the first Instance on the Part of the Sultaun, it was certainly Evidence of his Wish to cultivate a good Understanding with the Nabob Wallajah's Family. It is extraordinary therefore that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on making a simple Proposition of Friendship, should doubt the Sultaun's Acquiescence, and should on that Doubt postpone the final Communication of his Sentiments until the Answer of the Sultaun should be received?

No. 15.
continued.

A. He (Ally Rezza) acknowledges that the Proposition for the Marriage was an Indication of entire and cordial Friendship. But although he understood from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah was disposed to this Connexion, he yet learned from others that the Case was different; he therefore conjectures that the Nabob shewed a Desire of simple Friendship, without Reference to the Marriage.

Q. When the Nabob Wallajah made his Proposition of simple Friendship, requiring an Answer, how did it happen that the Vakeels, who were in Possession of the Sultaun's Orders to effect a much more intimate Connexion, did not satisfy the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the Disposition of the Sultaun, without farther Reference to Seringapatam?

A. A Proposition of Marriage being of a very delicate Nature among Mussulmans, and confined in this Instance to Gholam Alli Khan only, it was not proper for both Vakeels to interfere on this Subject; the Conversation was entirely confined between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Alli Khan at the Garden; when they took Leave at parting, Ally Rezza states of himself, that after the Vakeels had arrived at the Mount (on their final Return to Seringapatam) Omdut ul Omrah came to the Mount, and had a separate Conversation with Gholam Ally Khan, which he supposes to have related to the Proposition of the Marriage.

Q. Were you, or were you not, on Terms of confidential Communication with Gholam Ally Khan, relative to the Progress of this Affair of the Marriage?

A. I was; and heard from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah had consented, although I understood from other Quarters that this was not the Case.

Q. Both Vakeels being (as is stated in your Answer) in confidential Communication relative to the Point of the Marriage; how did it happen that they did not take on themselves to satisfy the Doubts expressed by the Nabob Wallajah, in order to promote the Wishes of the Sultaun; there being no Impediment to a proper Communication either between the Vakeels themselves, or between Gholam Ally Khan and Omdut ul Omrah?

A. Having observed the Doubts of the Nabob with respect to the Disposition of the Sultaun, I took Occasion to suggest to Gholam Ally Khan, at the Time of the Meeting at the Tomb, the Expediency of satisfying the Doubts of Omdut ul Omrah, by pointing out the positive Proof of the Sultaun's Disposition evinced in his Proposal of Marriage. I then retired with Kadir Nawas Khan, and understood from Gholam Ally Khan, after the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah went away, that he (Gholam Ally Khan) had made a Communication to his Highness to that Effect, and that his Highness had acquiesced. The Witness repeats that he had heard from others, that the Nabob Wallajah was averse to this Connexion.

Q. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah acquiesced in the Arguments of Gholam Ally Khan, why did it become necessary to apply for a further Declaration of the Sultaun's Disposition, on the Proposition of simple Friendship?

A. I conceive that there are Two different Questions, one of the Marriage, the other of simple Friendship, and the Vakeels thought it necessary to address the Sultaun on that Point.

Q. In

No. 15.
continued.

Q. In the Paper (No. 14,) the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is stated to communicate his Wish of discovering a Matter of Secrecy, and accordingly a Secret Meeting was contrived for that Purpose. By your foregoing Answers, the Result of this Proposition is nothing more than a simple Proposition of Friendship, connected with a Doubt of its being received by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

At the very same Time that this Doubt is stated, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is said to have been reminded of the Proof of the Sultaun's Disposition, contained in his Proposal of Marriage, and (according to Gholam Ally Khan) to have acquiesced in the Arguments.

It is extraordinary that Omdut ul Omrah should require so much Secrecy in declaring his Wish of cultivating the Friendship of Tippoo Sultaun; and it is inconsistent with Reason that he should doubt this Proof of the Sultaun's Disposition at the Moment of his endeavouring to discover it. This Explanation of Omdut ul Omrah's Proposition cannot be therefore reconciled with the Explanation which has been given; for as the respective Propositions of Marriage, and of simple Friendship, did not depend on each other, either the Doubt of Omdut ul Omrah must have been without Foundation, or the Necessity of farther Reference to the Sultaun under the Appearance of Secrecy, must refer to other Matter?

Mem.—The foregoing Question is explained and stated in every Point of View to Ally Rezza, with a serious Warning to consider it, and to declare the Truth.

A. He acknowledges the Inconsistency, but takes God to witness in the most solemn Manner, that nothing passed at the Mosque with his Knowledge, save the Communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, on the Subject of the Marriage, the Declaration of Omdut ul Omrah's Desire of cultivating Tippoo Sultaun's Friendship, and his Offer for establishing Jagheers and Munsubs for the Princes and the Vakeels.

Q. You have stated, that on pursuing the Copy of the Letter delivered to you through the Means of Sir Charles Oakeley, you were surprized to find that it contained nothing but Expressions of Civility, and a List of Presents. What did you expect the Letter to contain?

A. I expected that the Letter would relate to the Proposition of Marriage, or Friendship, or to the Jagheers or Munsubs.

Q. What do you mean by the Expression in No. 14, "to redeem the Time past?"

A. That the Injuries of Enmity would be replaced by the Benefits of Friendship. The Letter in Figure Cypher is now produced, and Ally Rezza acknowledges it to have been written by him.

Q. Was any other Cypher used in the Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not recollect any other.

Q. When was the Cypher delivered to you?

A. When I was returning from Seringapatam to Madras.

Q. For what Purpose was it given to you?

A. For the Purpose of writing Intelligence and other Matters of a secret Nature.

The Witness states, that he once received a Letter in Cypher in Tippoo's own Hand writing, which could not be explained, and was referred back to him.

He also states, that the Sultaun was at the Time extremely interested in the State of French Affairs; and was desirous of obtaining Information respecting them by every possible Means; and he told the Vakeels so, upbraiding them for not having transmitted Intelligence.

Q. Explain

Q. Explain *the Affair* referred to in the last Paragraph of No. 15; and state how Omdut ul Omrah became the Means of laying the Foundation of it?

No. 15.
continued.

A. It refers to the Proposition of Marriage; and Ally Rezza explains, that it was the Wish of Tippoo Sultaun to obtain a Daughter either of Wallajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah, for Sultaun Moven ul Deen.

The Affair was communicated to Omdut ul Omrah, and he was made the farther Instrument of Communication to the Nabob Wallajah.

Ally Rezza states of his own Accord, during this Part of the Examination, that he took Occasion of stating to General Harris (he believes through Captain Macleod) at Seringapatam, the Anxiety which had been expressed by Lord Cornwallis, the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, that Tippoo should refrain from the Infraction of the Treaty, and should be induced to preserve Friendship and Cordiality with the English, as the only Means by which the Fortunes of his House could be supported; and that he (Ally Rezza) had explained these Sentiments to Tippoo Sultaun in vain.

The Paper (No. 16) is produced and read.

Q. Was Omdut ul Omrah present at the Ceremony described in this Letter?

A. No; the younger Sons of Wallajah were present.

Q. What was the Object of this Ceremony?

A. He explains; that it was a Practice of Tippoo Sultaun's to administer Oaths to his Servants, Dependants, and Officers of his Government, on the Points stated in the Paper, and that the Order was received by the Vakeels for swearing those at Madras, which was accordingly done in the Manner described.

Q. Was it not to engage the Congregation present to assist the Khodadad Sirkar, and to throw off their Allegiance to the British Government?

A. The Oaths were administered only to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar. The Discourse was addressed to all the Mussulmans present; and it is obvious, from the Letter itself, that the Intention was to attach the Mussulmans to Tippoo Sultaun, and to reprove them for adhering to those of a different Persuasion. He (Ally Rezza) adds, that he divests himself of all Difficulty in making this Confession, since it is the Object of the present Enquiry to obtain the Truth.

Q. Did the Nabob's Sons, who were present, join in the Prayer, that the Khodadad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?

A. The Prayer for Victory and Triumph refers entirely to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar.

Q. Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehensive in fulfilling his Orders respecting this Ceremony?

A. Because the Ceremony was to be performed in the Territories of a Foreign Power, and because the Nature of the Oath administered to the Servants was adverse to those of a different Persuasion.

Q. Was the Obligation and Engagement taken on that Day in the Mosques from the Servants of Tippoo Sultaun only; or was it a general Union among those professing the Mahomedan Faith, resident at Madras?

A. No Person but the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar received the Oath.

Q. When did you leave Madras for Seringapatam?

A. On the 22d Jaffer 1259 Hægry*.

Q. How often did you go to Seringapatam?

A. Once during the Residence of the Princes at Madras?

C c

Q. When

* A Mistake, the answers to September 1794.
A. B. E.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. When did you return to Madras?

A. I was absent nearly Three Months, and returned about the 18 or 19 of Jemraiy ul Ovol.

The Paper, No. 7, is produced.

Q. Who was meant by the Term Well-wisher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why was he distinguished by that Name?

A. In consequence of a Desire expressed by the Nabob Wallajah to be distinguished by that Epithet, in order to shew that he was not confined to any Party, but well-disposed to all Mankind.

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Person?

A. To recapitulate, according to Lord Cornwallis's Directions, the Course of hostile Transaction which had taken place from early Times between the Two States; to insist on the Detention of the Prisoners by Tippoo Sultaun, and his Cruelty towards them; to inculcate the Necessity of a Reform in his Sentiments towards the British Nation, and to lay the Foundation of permanent Friendship, to be farther confirmed in Europe.

These Propositions of Lord Cornwallis were confirmed by the Advice of the Nabob Wallajah, founded on his long Experience and Age.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Passage "At this Time the Friendship and Goodwill of both the Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auspices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why could not these Points be committed to Writing at Madras, since they were committed to Writing after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. The Time of paying the Kists had passed; and the Prisoners were still detained; it was with the Intention therefore of using my personal Influence with the Sultaun in these Points, since all Writing had proved vain.

Ally Rezza states from himself, that about this Time he had received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, mentioning that no Prisoners remained in his Dominions; that this Communication was in consequence made to the British Government, but that in One Month Three Prisoners made their Escape and arrived.

Q. Where were you in the Months of Mehurreon and Suffer 1209?

A. In Seringapatam.

Q. Were you at that Time in the Habit of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. It was stopped. No.

Q. Were you in the Habit of corresponding with the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. No; there was Intercourse between these Nabobs and Tippoo Sultaun by Means of Letters, and of Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan.

Q. Were any other Persons employed besides those Two Persons as Vakeels at Madras?

A. I was under Confinement; but believe not.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your Departure to Seringapatam?

A. None.

Q. Did

Q. Did you receive any verbal Messages?

A. None; I was confined.

No. 15.

continued.

Q. Do you know whether the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah used any Cypher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not; I only recollect Two Letters from the Nabob Wallajah, and One to him from Tippoo Sultaun.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced.]

Q. Did you ever see this Paper?

A. I have; it was instituted by Wallajah for Purposes of secret Communication, and the Original I believe was written in Pencil by Kadir Nawas Khan, or some Person about the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. You stated that you knew but of One Cypher, and you acknowledge to have seen this Second Cypher now produced?

A. It is very true; but although this Paper was intended for Purposes of secret Communication, it was of a different Description from what I meant by the Cypher. To my Knowledge this Paper was not brought into Use, it having been intended for Use after the Departure of the Hostages, in case of Necessity.

Q. Did you carry this Paper with you to Seringapatam, when you went with Lord Cornwallis's Propositions?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. From whom did you receive it; and to whom did you deliver it after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. It was delivered to Gholam Ally Khan by Kadir Nawas Khan, and to me, at my Departure, by Gholam Ally Khan, who told me that it had been composed for Communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a Copy should be given to Tippoo, and the Original brought back to Madras. Tippoo Sultaun however kept the original Paper.

Q. It appears that Pains were taken to procure private Meetings with the Vakeels at Madras by Omdut ul Omrah, and it appears that Two Cyphers were established for the Purpose of secret Communications. It is therefore very extraordinary, that so much Trouble should have been taken to conceal Matters, which, if accomplished or known, must have tended to increase the Friendship between Tippoo and the British Nation?

A. I acknowledge another Inconsistency between the Means used and the Purposes already stated, and that such an Inconsistency does afford Ground for Suspicion. With respect to the Second Paper, I do not know of its having been brought into Use; and I call God to witness, that I am ready to meet any Extremity which the English Government may choose to inflict, if any Point was agitated with my Knowledge besides those already stated. Ally Rezza adds, by way of Explanation, that the real Cypher (in Figures) was intended for Communication of Intelligence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun, and not to be used between the Two Durbars. He (Ally Rezza) once took Occasion to enquire of Gholam Ally Khan what was the Reason of this Attention to the Observance of Secrecy in Affairs which were apparently innocent. Gholam Ally Khan said, that a certain Delicacy of Concealment (Hijalee) was to be observed in the Affair of the Marriage.

Q. You have stated, that when you received from Gholam Ally Khan the Cypher (No. 6,) you considered it to be for Purposes of secret Communication. What was your Idea of the Nature of the intended secret Communications?

A. I

No. 15.
continues.

A. I concluded it to be for the Purpose of concealing the mention of any Affair whatever; whether relating to the English, or the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, or any other Point referred to in the Paper.

Q. A Paper of this Nature is generally prepared for some particular Purpose; for what particular Purpose do you believe this Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared?

Mem.—Great Pains have been taken to explain the above Question, Ally Rezza, after fully comprehending the Purport, and after due Consideration, states:

A. That he conceived the Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared for Use, in case of any Necessity whatever, but that it was not intended for any particular Purpose.

Q. It appears that all Intercourse had been suspended for a long Time between the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun, and that of the Nabob Wallajah; that a Communication was opened on the Conclusion of Peace, under great Suspensions and Doubts on the Part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, with respect to the Disposition of Tippoo Sultaun; and although that Intercourse is stated to be merely for a friendly Communication between the Two Durbars, yet the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah put into the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun a confidential Paper, calculated to conduct hidden Correspondence of a general political Nature.

A. I acknowledge, that to an indifferent Person there are strong Grounds to suspect, that more was intended than appears; but I repeat, that I do not know of any particular Object for which the Paper (No. 6,) was prepared.

He (Ally Rezza) adds, that it was delivered by Kadir Nawas Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, between whom some Communications passed, of which he (Ally Rezza) had no Knowledge.

Mem.—The foregoing Answer being judged inadequate to the Weight of the Question which it follows, the Commissioners think it necessary to explain this Deficiency in the fullest Manner, to refer Ally Rezza to the distinct Explanations contained in the Preamble, and to attract his serious Attention to the Difficulty of this Passage in the Examination.

With a full Sense of this serious Exhortation, Ally Rezza repeats, that he has stated every Thing within his Knowledge, on the Points stated in the Examination; that the Inconsistencies pointed out are obvious, but that he is unable to give a further Explanation of them.

Q. Do you attach any other Meaning to the Expression of “the Affair known of” except that of the proposed Marriage?

A. None whatever. If I had, I would have mentioned it.

Mem.—Here Ally Rezza insisted how much it would be adverse to his Interests, and contrary to the Devotion he owes to the Company, to withhold any Part of the Truth. The Fac Simile of the Indorsement on the Cypher (No. 6,) is produced.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing?

A. I do not.

Q. Where were you in the Month of Zawlry, of the Year Shaud 1223, A. M.?

A. Under Displeasure at Seringapatam.

Q. Were you in the Habit of being in any Degree consulted by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I was not consulted; Tippoo Sultaun instructed Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan to say, in the Event of Omdut ul Omrah making any
Enquiry

Enquiry for Ally Rezza or Gholam Ally Khan, that they attended the Durbar as usual.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. What was the Object of that Deputation?

A. I do not know; I was in Confinement.

Q. Did you send any Letters or Messages by those Ambassadors to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letter or verbal Message by them from Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letters from Kadir Nawas Khan?

A. None; I had no Intercourse.

Q. What were the Couplets which Tippoo Sultaun sent to you soon after your Arrival at Madras?

A. I have no Recollection of them, the Papers (Nos. 2 and 3,) are produced.

Q. What are the Couplets of which you acknowledge the Receipt?

A. Ally Rezza repeats the following Couplet, which was intended, he says, to explain or serve as a Key to the Cypher in Figures, *viz.*

Q. What is "the Writing you know of" mentioned in the Letter?

A. The Couplets explaining the Cypher.

Q. You have stated that the Cypher in Figures (the Specimen of which is produced) was brought to Madras at the Time of your Return to that Place from Seringapatam?

A. It was first delivered to me at that Time.

Q. If so, it is impossible that the Couplets can refer to the Cypher, because by Dates they appear to have been sent from Seringapatam before your Departure from Madras with Lord Cornwallis's Propositions?

A. Ally Rezza ascribes this to some Mistake of his Memory, but makes no Change in the Matter of Fact with respect to the Cypher.

[The Paper (No. 5,) is produced.]

Q. What were the Expressions of Friendship which Tippoo Sultaun states you to have heard from his Mouth?

A. I never heard any Expressions of Friendship from his Mouth, and consider the Expression to be nothing more than Form.

The Papers (Nos. 1 and 4,) are produced.

Q. It is stated that the Nabob Wallajah dissuaded Lord Cornwallis from the War. Did you hear the Nabob say so?

A. The Nabob Wallajah did address himself particularly to me, and did use those Expressions.

Q. Did you believe the Nabob Wallajah sincere in these Expressions?

A. I did not.—There was no Sincerity on either Part in those Expressions.

Q. Although you do not believe any Sincerity to have been intended by the Nabob Wallajah, in his Expressions of Friendship towards Tippoo Sultaun, do you give any Credit to his Professions of Interference founded on his Attachment to the Religion of Mahomed?

D d

A. The

No. 15.
continued.

A. The Whole is Compliment. How is it possible that the Nabob Wallajah could forget the Indignities sustained by his own Family at the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun, when Abouel Wab Khan was confined, and his Daughter and Granddaughter taken into the Mahal? And if there was any Sincerity in these Expressions of Friendship, why was not the Chain preserved after the Departure of the Princes from Madras?

Q. Is the Warmth of the Expressions in this Letter (No. 4.) consistent with the general Forms of Civility?

A. In the Western World, People are correct and limited in expressing themselves, but the People of India exaggerate extravagantly their Expressions of Regard. I regard the Whole of the Expressions in this Letter (No. 4) to be exaggerated.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually make use of these Expressions?

A. It was customary for the Vakeels to heighten the Expressions of Regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis, or the Nabob Wallajah, or any other Person, for the Purpose of conciliating the Mind of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually use the Expression, "That the Sultaun was the only Pillar of the Faith; and that with respect to himself, the State of Affairs here (meaning at Madras) was well known?"

A. The Expression is certainly heightened; but the Nabob Wallajah did allude to the Difference of Circumstances between himself and the Sultaun, with respect to Power and Independance, so as to form a sufficient Foundation for the Representation of the Vakeels.

Mem.—It being now Eleven o'Clock, and impossible to conclude the Examination of Ally Rezza this Night, great Pains are taken by the Commissioners to impress on him, in the most earnest Manner, the absolute Necessity of observing the strictest Secrecy on the Subject of this Enquiry. It is further explained to him, that the Knowledge of the Circumstances of the Enquiry being confined to the Commissioners and himself, any Disclosure of the Proceedings must certainly be traced to him, and as certainly followed by the Privation of his Pension.

Ally Rezza stated, in a very impressive Manner, the Duties which he owed to the Company; and urged, as a Confirmation of his own Desire to adhere to those Duties, the intimate Connection of his personal Interests, which could in no Manner be so well secured to him, as under the liberal Protection and Provision which he now enjoys from the Company.

Vellore, 4th May 1800.

Ally Rezza again attends the Commissioners, and, previous to his Examination, he requests Permission to state Two Points, which did not occur to him in the Examination of Yesterday.

The First was, that at the Departure of the Vakeels from Madras, they had been charged with some rich Presents and Jewels, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for Tippoo Sultaun, which were accordingly delivered to him.

The Second was, that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had expressed a strong Desire of obtaining an Establishment of Land within the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun.

The ostensible Object was, the greater Convenience of sending Presents and Pilgrims to Mecca from some Place on the Malabar Coast, than from any Part of the

the Carnatic; and the Nabobs were in consequence desirous of obtaining an Interchange of Districts for this Purpose.

No. 15.
continued.

The Commissioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

Q. Did you ever send to Tippoo Sultaun a Description of the Works of Fort St. George?

A. I did.

Q. By what Means did you become acquainted with the Description of them?

A. I made the best Description I was able, from my own Observation, and from the Information of a Maistey Carpenter, sent for that Purpose from Seringapatam by Tippoo Sultaun.

Tippoo Sultaun was desirous of building a Fort on the Model of Fort St. George, and also an Arsenal, of which the Maistey took a Drawing.

Q. Was the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah privy to this Order?

A. No; the Order was kept secret.

Q. Did you ever receive any Intelligence from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah of a secret Nature?

A. The Vakeels received Intelligence of the Death of the King of France, with Advice from Wallajah to withdraw Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeel from Pondicherry.

Q. Did the Nabob explain his Intention in giving this Intelligence?

A. The Nabob explained, that his Motive for doing so arose from good Wishes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. In your first Visit to the Nabob Wallajah, he appears to have made a Proposal for the Establishment of Union and Harmony between his Highness and Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after he enquired whether any Answer had been received at a subsequent Period; Omdut ul Omrah enquired whether you had full Powers, and postponed the Communication of his Sentiments until the final Departure of the Vakeels. He then did not make the Communication until he had exacted the most solemn Adjuration of Secrecy. What did you suppose to be the Causes of this Anxiety and Caution, and what did you expect to be the Result of this Preparation?

A. I certainly expected that some Affair of Importance to Tippoo Sultaun, and of a secret Nature, would in consequence be communicated; but I had no fixed Idea of what that Affair would be.

[The Paper (No. 11,) is produced.]

Q. What do you suppose to have been the Intention of Omdut ul Omrah's Propositions of Friendship described in this Letter?

A. The Establishment of Cordiality.

Q. Considering the long established Rivalry and Enmity between the Two Families, something more than mere Cordiality appears to be imputable to the Anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. The Prosecution of the former Wars had been attended with great Detriment to both Parties, and he (Ally Rezza) conceives that Omdut ul Omrah's Motive was to repair those Losses by the Preservation of Peace.

Q. From the general Warmth of the Expression in the Correspondence of Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, do you suppose that it was the Intention
to

No. 15. to extend the Union and Harmony of those Princes, to a Means for the general
continued. Advancement of the Mahomedan Cause?

A. I do not believe that their Views were extended to any Object of that Kind.

Q. It appears from many Passages in the Correspondence, as well as from the Proceedings at the Jaurnah Mosque, that Prayers were offered for the Triumph and Victory of Tippoo Sultaun; if those Prayers had been successful, there is no Reason to believe, from the former Conduct and Enmity of Tippoo Sultaun, that his Victory would have been attended with any temporal Advantage to the Nabob Wallajah's Family?

A. Of course the Success of those Prayers would have been extremely disadvantageous to the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Then the Object of Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in offering those Prayers, must have been extended to the general Success of the Mahomedan Interests?

A. It was the Language of the Tongue, and not of the Heart.

Q. Is not that Language stronger than that used in the ordinary Intercourse between Princes?

A. It certainly has the Appearance of Exaggeration, but to my Knowledge it did not extend beyond Civility.

[The Paper (No. 12) is produced.]

Q. What is meant by the Expression? "It is certain that no Assistance will be offered from thence?"

A. That the Sultaun, attending to the Circumstances stated in the Letter, would not certainly assist the French.

Q. Was there any Communication between the Vakeel Ram Row at Pondicherry, and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Ally Rezza states, that at the Time of the Equipment against Pondicherry, Sir C. Oakeley acquainted the Vakeels in a private Manner, that Pondicherry would certainly fall into the Hands of the English, and that if Tippoo should offer the French Assistance, it would as certainly be attended with injurious Consequences to him.

[The Papers (Nos. 8 and 9,) are produced.]

Q. Consider the particular Points insisted on in these Letters, and explain the Object of them?

A. It is well known that the Object of the Sultaun was to unite all Mussulmans for the Purpose of extirpating the English; or of falling in the Attempt; and the frequent Repetition of Oaths to his Servants and Army was directed solely to that Object.

Q. This Intention of the Sultaun's being well known, is it not reasonable to conclude, that the frequent Allusions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, to the Interest taken by the Sultaun in the Mahomedan Cause, may be referred to the same Intention, and included under the same Consideration?

A. I think not; but that they were Expressions of Civility. On one Occasion the Nabob Wallajah stated, that the Sultaun should consider the Connexion with the English to be the proper Object of his religious Care.

Q Was

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan the only Person of Rank through whom Communications between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah passed?

No. 15.
continued.

A. Yes.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with "the Affair known?"

A. He was.

Q. Was it intended to have kept the Marriage, if it had taken place, secret from the English?

A. It was intended to have been effected with the Knowledge of the British Government. I brought Presents for the Purpose, which were to have been delivered in case of Success; and otherwise to be returned to Seringapatam, which was accordingly done.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with the Use of the Cypher, No. 6?

A. He was; he gave it to Gholaum Ally.

Q. Do you recollect the particular Phrases used by Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating his ultimate Message previously to your leaving Madras?

A. I do not; but am certain that nothing more passed with my Knowledge than what I have stated.

Q. You are acquainted, that your Report on the Works of Madras, and your Exhortations to the Mussulmans at the Jaumah Mosque, have come to the Knowledge of the British Government: You must be sensible also, that in the one Case you had taken Advantage of the Confidence reposed in you by the British Government, as an Hostage, to betray its Interests under the Mask of Friendship; and that, in the second Case, you have preached the Language of Rebellion in the Capital of the Company's Dominions.

In both Instances you can have no Doubt that you have acted contrary to the Laws of Nations, and are therefore liable to the Resentment of the British Government.

The Principles on which the British Government acts, in reference to these Points, were explained to you at the Commencement of this Examination; and as you will justly have forfeited all Claim to its Favour, if, on the Examination of other Persons, you should be proven to have deviated from, or to have suppressed the Truth, which is the Object of this Enquiry; it is earnestly recommended to you by the Commissioners to trace the whole Subject in your Mind, and to correct any Errors which you may have committed, while it is yet not too late.

Mem.—The foregoing Question, being of a very serious Nature to Ally Rezza, is translated and committed to Writing; and Ally Rezza, after full Consideration, delivers the following Answer, written by himself in the Persian Language.

Answer. The Truth is, that in giving this Information I was under the Orders of my Master. He gave me particular Injunctions to procure Information on these Points, and also sent a Carpenter in order to examine the Works. In this Case it was not in my Discretion to act contrary to those Orders; I therefore made known whatever I had observed. According to the Rights of Peace, this Conduct was improper in a Person entrusted: Being without Resource, I acted in conformity to the Orders of my Master.

In respect to the Exhortation, I acted under similar Circumstances.

Although these Acts, in a Foreign Territory, were improper, yet I was without Resource, and acted accordingly.

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With

No. 15. With regard to the Recommendation of the Commissioners to trace the Subject
continued. of the Enquiry in my Mind, in order to correct any Errors which may have occurred, or any Omissions of the Truth, the Case is this: The Transactions are of long standing; in every Case in which I have been questioned, have answered to the best of my Remembrance; if any Thing farther should occur to me, I will represent it without any Deviation.

It is for Consideration, whether a Person like me, enjoying such Favour from the Company, would, by concealing any Matters in his Knowledge, wilfully expose himself to Injury.

It will never be, that I shall conceal from the Company any Thing of a secret Nature in my Knowledge. In every Point in which I have been questioned, I have represented whatever I knew; and I repeat, that if any new Matter shall arise in the Enquiry, I shall be ready to give Information to the Extent of my Ability.

The Injunctions on the Subject of Secrecy having been repeated to Ally Rezza, his Examination is closed; and the Commissioners think it their Duty to state, that throughout the Examination of Ally Rezza they have observed (as far as depends on exterior Manner) a ready Disposition on his Part to give the fullest Information; and that although great Inconsistencies appear in the Course of the Enquiry, the Commissioners did not discover any wilful Prevarication, or outward Endeavour, to suppress the Truth.

(Signed) *J. Webb,*
By Clowe.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *M. Wilks,*
Mil^r Secretary.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

Seringapatam, 9th May 1800.

✓ GHOLAUM ALI KHAUN attends the Commissioners, by the Directions of the Honourable Colonel Wellefley, and they proceed to take his Examination; Colonel Wellefley being present.

✓ See before
 p. 94.

The introductory Paper of Explanation, translated into the Persian Language, and prefixed to the Examination of Ally Rezza, is read and minutely explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, who acknowledges himself to understand the Meaning and Extent of the Paper, and professes himself at the same Time ready to answer any Questions that may be proposed to him.

The Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) of the Correspondence are produced, and Gholaum Ally Khaun acknowledges the Contents of them.

Q What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, subsequently to the 23d of July 1793?

A. I recommended to Lord Cornwallis, that before his Lordship's Departure, some Means should be taken to establish Harmony and Cordiality between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and of the Nabob Wallajah; and the best Means which occurred to me of doing so, was that of reciprocal Marriages in the Two Families; and this Affair is the Ground of the Two Letters, (Nos. 14 and 15.)

Q. What were the particular Expressions of Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Presence of your Master?

A. That

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A. That the Enmity between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah had been removed by the Interference of Lord Cornwallis; and that Unity had been established between them. The whole Substance of the Discourse however referred to the Object already explained.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Answer transmitted?

A. The Answer was, that on the Arrival of the Vakeels this Communication would be made known, and taken into Consideration.

Q. In what Manner did the Affair of the proposed Connexion arise? And how was it conducted?

A. The Object of our Mission was to attend the Hostages until the Completion of the Treaty. Tippoo Sultaun, finding that there was a Disposition on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah to establish Cordiality and Harmony between the Two Families, thought that the best Means of effecting it would be by Marriage; and therefore directed the Vakeels to make a Proposition to that Effect.

Mem.—It is explained to Gholau Ali Khaun, that this Enquiry is of great Importance, and that it will be necessary for him to recollect, in order that his Answers may be consistent.

Answer. Gholau Ali Khaun then states, that the Agitation of the Affair of the Connexion first originated with the Nabob Wallajah.

Mem.—This Answer being so inconsistent with the Fact, as it appears from the Correspondence and from the other Testimonies; the Caution is repeated: And,

A. He still adheres to the last Explanation.—Gholau Ali adds, that Tippoo Sultaun, on receiving this Communication, considered it to be an Affair of great Delicacy, and not to be conducted by Writing. He therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Presence, and returned by him a Message, with considerable Presents.

Q. You have stated, that the Nabob Wallajah was the first Agitator of this Affair. In your Letter (No. 15,) you state, that you have made Omdut ul Omrah the Foundation of the Affair. Explain the Inconsistency?

A. It is true that the Nabob was the first Agitator of it, but in a disguised Manner; and therefore Omdut ul Omrah was made the Instrument of Communication.

Q. What was the Object and Intention of Ally Rezza's Journey from Madras to Seringapatam, during the Residence of the Hostages at Madras?

A. The Sultaun considered the Affair to be of great Importance, not to be committed to Writing; he therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Presence on that Point.

[The Paper (No. 7,) of the Correspondence, is produced and read.]

Q. It is stated in this Letter, that the Affair cannot be committed to Writing; and that therefore *you* (the Vakeels) considered the Departure of Ally Rezza to be particularly necessary?

A. The Departure of Ally Rezza was considered particularly necessary, "in conformity to the Orders of the Presence."

Gholau Ali states, of his own Accord, that after the Death of the Nabob Wallajah, he (Gholau Ali) wrote to Omdut ul Omrah, renewing the Negotiation by Order of Tippoo Sultaun, which Letter was sent to Madras by Mahomed Ghyau's of Cuddapah. The Answer was not brought to him, but he has since understood

No. 15. *continued.* understood from Ghyauks, that Omdut ul Omrah had said in reply, that the Princesses were the Daughters of the late Nabob Wallajah, and his Property; with which Omdut ul Omrah was not at Liberty to interfere.

Q. The Proposal having originated with the Nabob Wallajah, and Tippoo Sultaun having shewn his Disposition to agree, by sending Ally Rezza with Presents for the Occasion; how did it happen that the Affair failed of Accomplishment, both being willing?

A. The Nabob Wallajah considered Lord Cornwallis's Leave to be necessary, but which was not obtained. This was the Cause of the Impediment.

Q. Was the first Proposal, on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, communicated to the Vakeels, with the Knowledge of Lord Cornwallis?

A. The Nabob said Ten Times, in the Presence of the whole Durbar, that it was proper to establish such a Connection, and that, for his Part, he would consent to and effect it, if his Lordship would have no Objection.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced, and an immediate Change was observed, as well in the Countenance as in the Manner of Gholaum Ally Kkaun.]

Q. Did you ever see this Paper?

A. I never saw it before this Day, and do not know the Intention of it.

[The Paper (No. 7,) is again produced.]

Q. Who is meant by the Term, "The Well-wisher of Mankind?"

A. Wallajah.

Q. Why did you call him The Well-wisher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob told me to use that Phrase, and not his own Name, Wallajah.

[The Paper (No. 8,) is produced.]

Q. Who is meant in this Letter by the Term, "Well-wisher of Mankind?"

A. The Nabob Wallajah, who was always distinguished by that Name in Tippoo Sultaun's Letters.

Q. Who was meant by the Term, "The Distinguished in Friendship?"

A. Ally Rezza.

Q. Was that a Title conferred on him?

A. It was a mode of Address fixed for him.

Q. By whom?

A. The Author of the Letter.

Gholaum Ally states, of his own Accord, that formerly Tippoo Sultaun distinguished the Nabob by the Name of Wallajah, and latterly by that of "Well-wisher of Mankind."

He adds also, that the Paper (No. 6.) contains certain figurative Terms, established in the Dar-al Insha, or Secretary's Department.

Q. At what Time was it established?

A. I do not know.

Q. You say that it was established for the Conduct of Business in the Dar-al Insha. On what Occasion?

A. I did not attend the Durbar for Five Years, and I suppose it to have been invented for that Purpose.

Q. What is meant by this Passage in No. 8, viz. "I am perfectly satisfied, that you will shew that Kindness, which is becoming your exalted Person, towards *Hearts your Guests."

* Refer to the Persian Letter.

A. The

A. The Children.

Mem —It is necessary here for the Commissioners to explain, that the Witness at once gave the above Answer ; but, on Recollection, he endeavoured to refer the Term “*HEARTS*” to its literal Meaning in the Composition of this Passage, by explaining that Tippoo Sultaun meant his Hearts, (which was the same as Heart, *i. e.* the Plural for the Singular) should be the Guest of the Nabob Wallajah, and that Wallajah should bestow his Affection on it.

It being evident to the Commissioners that the Witness is wilfully prevaricating on this Point, from a remarkable Change of Manner and Countenance ; it is judged proper to repeat the Injunctions contained in the Preamble to this Enquiry, and that Paper in the Persian Language is again read to him, and minutely explained.

Gholaum Ally Khan again repeats, that he perfectly understands the Paper, and acknowledges himself liable to the Penalty eventually or conditionally denounced.

Q. You have stated that the Nabob Wallajah expressed his Desire of being distinguished by the Name of “*Well-wisher of Mankind.*” Recollect yourself, and describe the Particulars respecting the Communication of that Desire ?

A. At the Time of Ally Rezza’s Departure from Madras to Seringapatam, the Nabob Wallajah expressed his Desire to both the Vakeels, that the Name of “*Well-wisher of Mankind*” and not of Wallajah, should be used whenever it became necessary to mention his Name.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah desire that his Name might be used only in Tippoo Sultaun’s Letters, or did he desire that it should also be used in the Letters of the Vakeels ?

A. The Vakeels being both present when Ally Rezza took Leave, the Nabob Wallajah said, that he was become an old Man ; that he was a Fakir ; that he had now nothing to do with the Title of Wallajah, and directed the Vakeels to tell Tippoo Sultaun, that he wished to be distinguished by the Name of “*The Well-wisher of Mankind.*”

Q. Did you receive the Expression of Wallajah’s Desire from his own Mouth, or through the Medium of another Person ?

A. From Wallajah’s own Mouth.

Q. In what Place did he communicate this Desire ?

A. In the Fort, when the Nabob Wallajah came last to give Leave to Ally Rezza.

Q. Who were present besides yourself and Ally Rezza ?

A. No Person.

Q. Did the Nabob retire to a Place of Secrecy, as only Three Persons were present ?

A. I was sitting in my Chair,* and the Nabob and Ally Rezza came close to make the Communication to me.

* He is lame and cannot move.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah express any Wish that any other Persons or Things should be distinguished by similar fictitious Titles ?

A. No ; only with respect to himself.

Q. When was the Title of “*Distinguished in Friendship*” first conferred on Ally Rezza ?

A. It appears, from the Correspondence of Tippoo Sultaun, Ally Rezza was formerly distinguished by another Title, which I forget ; but on Ally Rezza’s Return to Seringapatam, he requested that his Title might be increased. This was done.

No. 15. *continued.* Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun communicate to you this Increase of Ally Rezza's Title?

A. No.

Q. As no Communication was made to you of the Increase of Ally Rezza's Titles, how was it possible for you, or for the Nabob Mohammed Ally, to know who was meant by the Distinguished in Friendship?

A. Because Ally Rezza was himself the Bearer of the Letter.

Q. At what Time did Ally Rezza return from Seringapatam to Madras?

A. I do not recollect; but believe that I can ascertain the Point, from a Memorandum of the Preparation made by me to receive Ally Rezza.

Q. Both Vakeels being present at Madras, did it ever happen that one of them wrote separate Addresses to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. When both were present, they wrote jointly.

Q. The Explanation which you have given of the Expression "*Hearts*," &c. being so constrained, as to render the Passage almost void of Meaning; how do you reconcile the Absurdity of this Passage, according to your Construction, with the usual Style of Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, which is evident and reasonable?

A. I explain it thus; viz. "Our Heart is in fact, or truly, [for] your House, and [for] your Little Ones. In this Manner [for this Reason] there is the fullest Confidence, that Kindness becoming exalted [great] Characters, will be put in Practice."

Q. Do you think that Tippoo Sultaun would have written a Passage so absolutely destitute of Meaning?

A. He has written it.

Mem.—After a full Discussion of this Construction, it is stated to the Witness, that the Inconsistencies and Absurdities of his Explanation have established a Belief, that he is endeavouring to conceal the true Meaning, which it remains for him either to remove, or to be answerable on his Responsibility to the Company.

Q. On this Question being first put to you, you gave a direct Answer, which was intelligible; but, on Consideration, you have substituted an Answer which is not to be understood.

A. It is true, I may have said so.

The Paper, No. 6, is put into the Hands of Gholam Alli Khaun again, and he is asked, in the most serious Manner,

Q. Did you ever see this Paper, or not? or did you ever hear of its being brought into Use?

A. I now see that Omdut ul Omrah's Name is at the Bottom of the Paper. After the Death of his Father, Omdut ul Omrah sent it to Tippoo Sultaun, to be used in their Correspondence.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because it is endorsed by one of the Moonshies of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Connection is there between the Endorsement and the Period you have described? And on what Grounds have you fixed the Period at the Death of Wallajah?

A. [It is impossible to obtain any Answer; but he says, that] it came in the Cover of a Letter, which must have been dated.—I am responsible for this Fact.

Q. It

Q. It has been explained to you, that the English Government is in Possession of the Records and secret Papers of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and, consequently, that they have ample Means of examining all Persons who appear to have had any Share in the Transaction of his Affairs; consider well, and answer this Question on your Responsibility to the Company:—Did you, or did you not, receive this (No. 6,) written in Pencil, from Omdut ul Omrah?

No. 15.
continued.

A. No; I did not.

After further Hesitation, Gholaum Ally says, if he sent it, he may have sent it by means of Ally Rezza.

Q. If he sent it at the Time of the Death of the Nabob Wallajah (as you have stated), how could he have sent it by means of Ally Rezza?

A. I spoke from Conjecture.

Mem.—It appears from the Whole of Gholaum Ally Khaun's Answers, that he is wilfully prevaricating, and that no Explanation can be obtained from him. As he appears, therefore, to be callous to the manifest Falsehoods in his Testimony, the Commissioners deem it unnecessary to pursue this Part of the Examination further.

Q. Was there any Cypher in use in your Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. If there was, it was lodged with Ally Rezza, and I understand that such a Paper was given to him on his Return to Madras.

After further Hesitation, Gholaum Ally states, that Ally Rezza desired him to take a Copy of the Cypher, which he declined, saying that he was not a Person to be engaged in those Affairs.

Q. Was it ever used by Ally Rezza?

A. He never told me of his having done so.

Q. Did you ever hear that it was brought into Use?

A. Never, never.

Q. Did Ally Rezza ever communicate to you that he had used it?

A. One thing is true, that Tippoo Sultaun did write a Letter in Cypher to Ally Rezza.

Q. Did it ever happen, that both Vakeels being present at Madras, they corresponded separately with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever send any Letter separately to either Vakeel, when both Vakeels were present at Madras?

A. No.

Q. Did the Letter above-mentioned in Cypher come to Ally Rezza alone, or addressed to both Vakeels?

A. Ally Rezza told me that he had received the Cyphered Letter, but I declined having any Concern with it.

Q. Was you not considered to be the principal Vakeel?

A. Ally Rezza had Charge of the Expences, and I was entrusted with political Negotiation.

Q. Was it usual for Tippoo Sultaun to write in Cypher on the Subject of your Expences at Madras?

A. I know that he wrote one Letter in Cypher.

Q. Did

No. 15. *continued.* Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever communicate to you any Circumstance whatever by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. No.

Q. Did he ever communicate any Circumstance in Cypher to Ally Rezza?

A. No; no Letter was received. He shewed me one Letter.

Q. Did you ever hear that Ally Rezza had, on any Occasion whatever, written to Tippoo Sultaun by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. I did not know of it: I never heard of it; and never was told of it.

Q. What were the Orders of Tippoo Sultaun for conducting your Correspondence?

A. He gave us no Orders; none whatever.

Q. Did you ever hear that Tippoo Sultaun had ordered an Oath of Fidelity to be administered to his Servants, at the Mosque in Madras?

A. Yes; Orders came for that Purpose, which were executed by Ally Rezza.

Gholaum Ally Khaun having earnestly requested Permission to retire, Leave is accordingly granted to him; it being evident, from his Determination to prevaricate, that no farther useful Matter can be obtained from his Testimony.

Serینگapatam, 11th May 1800.

Gholaum Ally Khaun again attends the Commissioners, agreeably to his Appointment.

[The Paper, N^o 7, in the Correspondence is produced.]

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Person?

A. The Communication of the Friendship and Harmony which was felt for Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Passage, "At this Time the Friendship and Good-will of both Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auspices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. What appeared to you to be so extraordinary in the Friendship and Good-will of both Sirdars, as to make you think and say that it could only have proceeded from God and the Auspices of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. Formerly Enmity was established between the Two States; I therefore considered this Disposition now manifested to be a most fortunate Occurrence.

Q. Why did you consider what had passed between you and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, as an unlooked-for Good?

A. Because I found a better Disposition than I expected towards my Master.

Q. What was the Subject alluded to in this Letter, in which Tippoo Sultaun was to deliberate maturely, and to bring fully home to his Mind?

A. The Harmony and Friendship which is mentioned in the Letter.

Q. What was meant by the Allusion in this Letter to the Changeableness of the Times?

A. The Instability of human Affairs; I therefore meant to impress on the Sultaun's Mind the Necessity of forming useful Friendships.

Q. What was the Affair which you were desirous Tippoo Sultaun should agree to?

A. My

A. My Object was to promote a Disposition on the Part of the Sultaun to cultivate this Friendship. No. 15.
continued.

Q. How did you mean to apply the Passage from the Poet Hafiz? Who were the Friends with whom Tippoo was to maintain Cordiality? and who were the Enemies with whom he was to dissemble?

A. I meant to impress the Policy of cultivating the Friendship of the Two Sardars; and of keeping apart from the Mahrattas and the Nizam.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters or Messages from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. Soon after my Return I was put under Restraint, and I received no Communication whatever, either by Letter, or Message from the Nabob Wallajah, or from Omdut ul Omrah.

[The Paper, N^o 17, of the Correspondence is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. As it is an Answer to the Letter which was written under my Seal, by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, I did not receive it.

Q. Did you receive any verbal Message or Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any Person in his Confidence, through the Channel of the Ambassadors Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghous?

A. None.

[The Paper, N^o 20, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect to have received this Letter?

A. No.

Q. Was your Seal sent for more than once by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. How many Years are passed since the Sultaun sent for your Seal?

A. I do not recollect; it is a considerable Time, upwards of Two Years, as far as I can guess.

Q. You say that the Sultaun sent for your Seal but once; Two Letters have been produced from Omdut ul Omrah to you, after an Interval of Two Years and a Half, in each of which a Letter from you is acknowledged; one of them therefore must have been written by yourself?

A. The Sultaun kept my Seal for Five Days, and may have prepared different Covers of Letters with it; I know nothing of the Letter myself.

Q. Did you at any Time receive a Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?

A. I received one; it was a Letter of Recommendation.

Q. Respecting whom?

A. I do not recollect his Name; he was a Gentleman destined for this Quarter; I returned no Answer.

Q. Did you receive any other Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?

A. No.

[The Paper, N^o 21, in the Correspondence is produced.]

Q. Did you not receive from Kadir Newaz Khaun, some Time in the Month of Rajeb 1211 Higery, a Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. I did receive it.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. When?

A. I have no Recollection of the Time.

Q. It does not appear to be a Recommendation of any Gentleman?

A. It is the only Letter I received; and it might have contained a separate Note of Recommendation.

Q. By whom was it brought?

A. The Gentleman above-mentioned, about a Year after my Return from Madras.

Q. What were the Contents of your Letter to Kadir Newauz Khaun, which is acknowledged in this Letter?

A. Informing him of my Arrival, and communicating the Expressions of Friendship and good Wishes towards the Suldaun.

Q. What was the Nature of the Intimations of Kadir Newauz Kaun's Attachment to Tippoo Suldaun, which had occasioned Tippoo Suldaun to express through you his Satisfaction?

A. Nothing more than the Desire already expressed of establishing and preserving Cordiality and Friendship between the Two Durbars.

Q. Through what Channel were the said Intimations conveyed to Tippoo Suldaun?

A. I delivered the Message of Kadir Newauz Khaun, on my Return to the Presence, and acquainted him with the Reception of it by the Suldaun. This is the Answer to my Letter.

Q. What did Kadir Newauz Khaun mean by saying, that the System of Harmony and Union between Tippoo Suldaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requisite Degree of Stability and Firmness?

A. I explain, that being a Man not very opulent, Kadir Newauz Khaun was desirous of rendering his Instrumentality in establishing the Friendship and Cordiality useful to himself, by obtaining a Present from Tippoo Suldaun.

Q. Did he obtain any?

A. None. The Object of the Connection was not accomplished.

Q. You must be sensible, that, from the Inconsistency of your Answers, you have endeavoured to frustrate the Object of this Enquiry, and we have explained to you that this Examination will be transmitted to our Superiors. We refer you, therefore, again to the serious Exhortation which was given to you at the Commencement of this Enquiry; and, as the Prevarication in your Testimony is too obviously intended to conceal some Matters connected with the Enquiry, we recommend that you should consider the Nature of the Evidence you have given, lest it should subject you to the serious Displeasure of the British Government?

Mem.—The above Question having been verbally explained to Gholam Ally Khaun, he is informed, that it will be translated into the Persian Language, and sent to him in the Morning (it being now very late); and that he will be required to subscribe his own Answer in the same Language at the Bottom of the Question.

Gholam Alli Khaun accordingly withdraws.

Seringapatam, May 12th, 1800.

The question recorded Yesterday, having been translated into the Persian Language, is sent to Gholam Ally Khaun, by Colonel Close's Moonshee; and after a considerable Interval, the following Note is received from Gholam Ally himself.

“ The

“ The Moonshee is desirous that I should write at the Bottom of the Paper sent to me. At one o’Clock To-morrow I will wait on the Gentlemen, and communicate something. For the present, I request that the Moonshee may be recalled.”

No. 15.
continued.

Seringapatam, May 14th, 1800.

In conformity to his Note of the 12th Instant, Gholaum Ally Khaun attends the Commissioners: And, after stating the Reluctance which he felt for disclosing the Secrets of his Master entrusted to him, delivers the following Answer (written by his own Moonshee) to the Question recorded in the Proceedings of the 11th Instant; viz.

“ God and his Prophet know and witness, that whatever was known to me from the Beginning of the Year 1207 to the Year 1214 Higiry, has been explained, without Deviation or Difference, before the Gentlemen of the Company.”

Q. In your Note of the 12th Instant, you stated, that you had something to communicate. What is that something?

A. It was my Intention to mention, that on the Departure of Ally Rezza from Madras, he was charged by the Nabob Wallajah with a Sword and a Saddle of Value as a Present to Tippoo Sultaun.

It was also my Intention to state, that the Ink was scarcely dry on the Treaty (of 1792), when Tippoo Sultaun sent for his Vakeel from Pondicherry; I did not know what passed between them, but I explain the Obscurity of the Passage in the Letter (No. 8.) by referring the Word “ *Hearts*,” to Tippoo Sultaun himself, and the word “ *Khordegaum*,” to the French.

Q. There being the most rooted Enmity between the French and the Nabob Wallajah, how could Tippoo Sultaun, in a Letter of Civility to the latter, denominate the former the Children of his Highness?

A. It was an Allusion.

[The Paper (No. 10,) of the Correspondence is produced.]

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually communicate this Intelligence to you? And did you transmit the Message without Addition to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I received the Intelligence through the Means of Kadir Newauz Khaun. On drafting the Letter, I shewed it to Kadir Newauz Khaun, and he having approved of it, it was dispatched to the Presence.

Q. What is the Meaning of this Passage, viz. “ What in the Judgment of this Well-wisher now appears expedient is this. In a short Time his Lordship will go to Europe, and the Kests are in a Course of Payment. After his Lordship’s Departure the Liquidation of the Kests and other Points, whatever may be his Highness’s (Tippoo’s) Pleasure, will be right and proper. At present it is better to be silent in every Thing, because at this Time his Highness’s Honour would at all Events be called in question. When another shall arrive from Europe, the Imputation will in every Event and in every Measure fall upon him?”

A. The French,—the French,—the French,—a thousand Times the French.

Q. How could the Agitation of the Affairs here alluded to, before the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, be attended with Disreputation to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. Because Lord Cornwallis himself being a Party to the Treaty, any Deviation from it on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun, at so early a Period as during his Lordship’s residence in India, would be particularly injurious to the Character of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. How

No. 15.
continued.

Q. How could the Departure of Lord Cornwallis remove any Part of the Disreputation of violating the Treaty?

A. By the Possibility of *their* being able to conciliate the New Comer to *their* Views.

Q. Do you mean to include the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah in this intended Arrangement for conciliating the New Comer?

A. I received the Message from Kadir Newauz Khaun on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, and therefore only include him in it.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to this Proposition?

A. An Answer was received and delivered to the Nabob Wallajah, but the Contents were not explained to me. The Sultaun informed us that he had received our Dispatch, and enclosed a Letter for the Nabob Wallajah from himself, which was accordingly delivered.

Q. Was the Letter transmitted to the Nabob Wallajah by means of Kadir Newauz Khaun?

A. It was delivered to the Nabob Wallajah himself at one of his Visits to the Princes.

Q. The original Message from the Nabob Wallajah having been verbally communicated to the Vakeels, did his Highness make no Mention to you of the Purport of the Answer which he had received from Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No; I made no Enquiry on the Subject.

Q. You have stated, that the Whole of the Affair alluded to in this Letter refers to the French; but the very Subject of the Letter is founded on the too frequent Communication between the Sultaun and the Government of Poonah. How do you reconcile this?

A. It is true, that the Letter refers principally to Poonah; but the Nabob Wallajah's Caution was general, and included all.

Q. Do you understand, that in giving this Advice the Nabob Wallajah communicated his Intention to the British Government?

A. I have no Knowledge on this Point.

[The Letter in figured Cypher is produced, and recognized by Gholaum Alli Khaun.]

Q. Did you transmit to the Sultaun the Description of the Works of Fort St. George, promised in this Letter?

A. No, we did not; who would permit us to obtain the Information?

Q. The British Government is in Possession of a very long and detailed Description of the Works of Fort St. George, written during the Residence of the Vakeels at Madras?

A. It may be, but I have no Recollection of it. If such a Letter was written, it will have fallen into the Hands of the British Government.

Q. At what Place did you take your last Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. At the Mount.

Q. As Omdut ul Omrah appears to have met the Vakeels at the Garden on the Plain for the Purpose of delivering his last Message, why did he follow them to the Mount?

A. After our Return from our Meeting at the Garden, we received a Message from Kadir Newaz Khaun, that the Nabob would entertain us at the Mount, and accordingly Omdut ul Omrah came thither.

Q. Had

Q. Had you any particular Conversation with Omdut ul Omrah on that Occasion?

No. 15.
continued.

A. No; none whatever.

Q. Had you any particular Conversation at the Garden when you took Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None. That Meeting was Five or Six Months previous to our actual Departure.

Q. Was the Affair which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, communicated only to yourself, or to both the Vakeels?

A. To both.

Q. Was there at that Meeting any Conversation between yourself and Omdut ul Omrah unknown to any other Person?

A. Yes: We conversed on the Subject of the Connection by Marriage, and of the Harmony of Tippoo Sultaun and the English, during which Time Alli Rezza was on one Side.

Q. Was there any separate Conversation between yourself and Omdut ul Omrah at the Tomb?

A. Yes. There was on the Subject of the Connection.

Q. It appears that you held private Conversations with Omdut ul Omrah at the Mosque, and in the Garden; recollect whether you had not also yourself a separate Conversation with him at the Mount?

A. None whatever.

Gholaum Alli Khaun retires.

(Signed)

J. Webbe.
By. Close.

No. 16.

Copy of such Parts of the CORRESPONDENCE discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, and alluded to in the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3 August 1801, as are not included in the Appendix to the Declaration of the Governor of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801.

Translation of a LETTER from Mohummud Osmaun, Vakeel at Madras, to Hyder Ally Khan; dated 6th of Zykeed 1186, answering to the 30th January 1773.

“AGREEABLY to your Orders, I had an Audience of the Nabob, at which, after expressing in strong Terms the Friendship that subsisted between us, I requested the Passport for the Arms. Immediately on hearing these Expressions of Friendship, his Highness acquiesced in my Demand of the Passport, and taking me by the Hand, led me to the Top of the House, where there was a Room, from whence the beautiful Prospect of the Sea, Fort St. George, &c. like a Plain, appearing to our View, he remarked what a beautiful Spot it was, and added, May Almighty God soon produce a Cause, from which the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun and I shall be enabled here to set and enjoy ourselves together.” He proceeded in these Words, “The Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun, inattentive to the Value of my Friendship, has always considered me separate from himself; whilst I have ever considered us as one: I may say indeed that I look on his Existence as my own Flesh and Skin, and it is incumbent upon him to do the same. It is necessary that a Friendship should subsist between us so firm, as that both our Countries also should be one; that if any Enemy, (which God prevent,) should burn one of his Villages, I ought to feel as if one of my own was consumed; and were one of mine to be destroyed by the Fire of an Enemy, he ought to feel as if one of his were destroyed: Again he observed, Your Master may make many Friends, and doubtless will, but such a Friend as I am he never can acquire; when Friendship shall be established between us, then it will be seen what the Friendship of Friends is. I am that Friend who, if he (which God prevent) should require the Sacrifice of my Child, as a Means of promoting his Prosperity and Dominion, would, looking upon this as the greatest Blessing in the World, most willingly deliver my Offspring up to him. It is my Wish to establish such a Friendship with your Master, that our Children after us may be united in the Bonds of Affection and of Love. Let us therefore, during this transitory Life, be friendly and united, and render good Offices to each other, since in the next no Person can be connected with another; it is indeed singularly happy that Almighty God has been so bounteous to each, as that we want for nothing else than Friendship and Affection; it is incumbent upon us mutually to transmit to one another Presents and Rarities, &c. which God has bestowed on both, which, amongst Friends, is a Source of Satisfaction, a Means of over-awing others, and

No. 16.
continued.

in every Respect seemly. If therefore any Thing in your Master's Country should be wished or required by me, let me take it without any Apology; and in like Manner should he want any Thing from mine, let him send for it without Excuse; this is the Mode in which the Princes of former Times displayed their Friendship for each other, and in the present Times it is the same." Your Slave (Mohummud Osmaun) upon hearing all these friendly Expressions, made the two following Remarks, "Almighty God has bestowed upon your Highness (the Nabob) a general Knowledge of every Matter, and a clear Understanding, my Master (Hyder Ally) contemplating by Anticipation from his own great Foresight all that I have now heard, and wishing to promote a Unity with you, addressed to you a Letter, wherefore did your Highness not write him in return?" He answered, "I am convinced that your Master wrote me that Letter of Condolence in Friendship; but while I cherished in my Mind his friendly Sentiments, I judged it unprosperous and improper, as a Beginning of Friendship, to reply to a Letter of Condolence, and therefore failed to write to him; but should he wish in future to maintain a Correspondence with me, I will look upon him, and address him as a King." My second Observation was as follows: "Almighty God has made your Highness powerful and great. The Mahrattas you know to be evil-minded and wickedly disposed; during Three Years they were at War with my Master, and over-run and destroyed his Country to Value of many Crores. Notwithstanding his repeated Demands of Assistance from you, with an Offer of paying the Expences of the Troops, how did you continue inattentive to his Wish, and an inactive Spectator? It would appear then, that you were unwilling to have him for a Neighbour (or a Friend,) and preferred the Neighbourhood (or Friendship) of the Mahrattas." He replied, "The Sentiments you express are precisely my own. May the Almighty destroy and root out the Mahrattas. It is with this Object in view, that I am anxious to establish an Alliance with your Master, that in future whatever we may do may be concerted and engaged in with one Heart and Tongue, whether to make War or Peace, because hitherto he has not, in the first Instance, made Application to me, nor communicated with me, upon any Subject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made Peace with the English, who were my Servants, it depended upon my Consent to conclude it. I was the Prince and Owner of the Country, and was at no great Distance from the Scene; but not a Word, not a Sentence, not even a Man, did he think proper to send to me. Hence I could not but conclude, that he wished not to be in Unity and Friendship with me, and consequently what ought I to have to do with his other Wars and Pacifications. Had your Master maintained Friendship and Correspondence with me, and had I then neglected to fulfil my Obligations, and remained an inactive Spectator, these might be Grounds for Complaint: But let us totally forget the past, and if the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun should conceive that nothing or no Advantage is to be gained from my Friendship; let him reflect that the most trifling Degree of its Advantage is this; that if every Year, whatever Number of Arms he may be able to purchase and carry away from this Quarter, he may do so without Molestation; it is no less a Privilege than what he possesses in his own Country. In the present Instance, when you applied for a Passport to the Governor, you knew the Answer he gave; he does not chuse to comply with your Request. Upon a Principle of Foresight, I consider your Master's Friendship as paramount to every Thing; it is incumbent likewise on your Master to do the same by me, and continue firm in his Friendship, for our two Hearts are in reality one."

His

No. 16. His Highness further added, that an odd Incident had occurred, and told me, *continued.* laughing at the same Time, that when your Highness came down upon the English, he was in this very Garden where we were, and sending Answers to the Letters which he received ; that the People told him, “ To-day the English Gentle-
“ men are embarking upon a Pilgrimage.” Here the Conversation broke up, and his Highness desired me to come To-morrow for the Dustuck.

P. S. In your former Letter to the Nabob, your Address was such as to produce an Observation from him, “ That People in general write thus to their
“ Servants.” It will be necessary therefore to consider this in future, that no Offence may be taken. His Highness gave me an English Pocket Book, as a Present for you, which I enclose. If you send him something handsome in exchange, I think it would be proper.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 17.

(Copy) Minute of Lord Clive, dated 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary Provision to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c.

Minute of Lord CLIVE, in Council, 29th September 1801.

I HAVE the Honour of communicating to the Board a Statement of the pecuniary Provision which I propose to make for the Family of their late Highness the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as for the principal Officers and Dependants of the late Government. This Statement has been prepared in communication with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. Reason therefore exists for believing that the Provision now proposed extends to every Branch of the Family, and that the Company will be liable to no further Expence for its Support.

It appears by the Accounts with which I have been furnished from the Durbar of the Nabob, that the Appropriation of the Family Jagheers by the Nabob Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah has been extremely capricious; by these Means many Members of the Family have lived in the Enjoyment of superfluous Abundance, while the greater Part has with Difficulty commanded the Means of Subsistence. This Mode of Appropriation has therefore afforded no Guide for the Allotment of the pecuniary Stipends; and I have judged it most expedient to divide the Family and its Connexions into separate Classes, according to the respective Gradations of the different Branches.

In proposing Half a Lack of Rupers for the Support of each of the legitimate Sons of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, I have allowed myself perhaps to exceed the Bounds which a strict Interpretation of the Situation of those Princes might justify; but I have been unwilling to detract from the Liberality by which the British Government has been guided throughout the recent Transactions connected with this Family; and it did not appear to be consistent with this Plan of Arrangement, that a less Income should be allotted to the legitimate Sons of Mahomed Ally, than that appropriated to the Support of the elder Sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun. To the inferior Branches of the Family I have allotted Stipends, calculated in a relative Proportion, according to the respective Classes to which they have been referred.

Some oppressive Exactions having been made by Hussain ul Mulk (the Second surviving Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally) in his Capacity of Foujdar of Trichinopoly, particularly in the Pagoda of Seringam, the Means of recompensing the Sufferers will hereafter be a Subject of Consideration for the Governor in Council, but I shall consider it indispensably necessary to apply a great Portion of the Stipend of Hussain ul Mulk to this Purpose; for the same Reason I shall propose to reimburse the Company in the Amount of the Arrear paid to the Troops of Sultan ul Nissa Begum, the favourite Sister of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, from the Stipend allotted to that Princess.

No. 17.
continued.

The only Deviation I have admitted from the Principle of distributing the Family into Classes, is in favour of Tadjul Omrah, the eldest reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. The Operation of that Principle would have referred him to the Class of Nekare Sons, and perhaps a strict Interpretation of his Condition might be more consistent with that Principle, because a Deviation in his Favour can only be founded on Considerations connected with his former Rank and Expectations, and might therefore be liable to the Imputation of encouraging Hopes, which having been decidedly cut off it may be unwise to indulge. I am disposed however, in the present State of Circumstances, to consider Ally Husein to be more an Object of Compassion than of Danger, and I think that the proposed Stipend of R^s 24,000. per Annum, affords sufficient Means of gratifying his Wishes, without encroaching on the Expediency of suppressing his Pretensions to the Government of the Carnatic.

The List of the Officers of the late Government is not extensive, and the Provision which I propose to make for them is liberal. Of the four principal Officers of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, introduced to the Deputies after the Death of that Prince, I have included only Tucky Ally Khan; and I have allotted to him a Stipend proportioned to his former Rank in the Durbar. Nejeeb Khan (the other Person named in the Will of Omdut ul Omrah) holds at present a Jagheer, which will hereafter come under the Consideration of the Board, and will afford, I have no Doubt, ample Means of maintaining that Khan. The Part which Hadir Nawaz Khan has acted in the extraordinary Negotiations of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has rendered it impossible to include him in the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic upon the present Foundation; and with respect to Mr. Barret, it will be manifest, from the Description of that Person contained in the Report of the Deputies, that the same Considerations do not apply to him, which apply to the Mussulmen Gentlemen of Rank and Character in the Service of the late Government.

The Three Princes connected with the Family of the Emperor Delhi have, I understand, resided in the Neighbourhood of this Presidency, and have been supported by the Bounty of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah during a long Period of Time; I have therefore judged it necessary, in framing the present Arrangement, to secure to Persons of their Description the certain Means of Subsistence through the Channel of the Company's Government.

Having concluded these Arrangements with his Highness the Nabob, in conformity to the Stipulations of the Treaty, I consider it to be consistent with the Spirit of that Instrument, to give every Appearance of Support to the Dignity and Rank to his present Highness, and to restrain the Spirit of Hostility which has been avowed by many Branches of the Family towards the Nabob Azcem ul Dowlah. While therefore I propose to secure to each Branch of the Family the actual Enjoyment of the Pension allotted to it, by rendering it payable at the Company's Treasury to such Persons as may be appointed to receive it, I judge it to be indispensably necessary, to the Preservation of good Order and Harmony in the Family, that the Receipts to be granted by the different Members of it should be previously subjected to the Nabob's Inspection, and that the Payment of the Pensions shall be suspended unless such Receipts shall bear the Seal and Signature of his Highness.

I consider it to be extremely desirable that every Precaution shall be used for securing the Happiness and Comfort of the Nabob on the Foundation of the present Arrangement;

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 17.
continued.

		Rupees.
	Brought forward - -	225,000
Ten Sons by Nika; viz.		
Huffain Nawaz Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Serafraz Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Hamud Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Nuffur Oollah Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Gholum Mahomed Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Ismael Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Huffain Mahomed Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Abou Tufab Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Mahhood Khan - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Ghuffar Khan - - - - -	10,000	
		100,000
Five Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Rieful Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Zub ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Lal Mahal - - - - -	5,000	
Khuttajah Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Padfha Begum - - - - -	5,000	
		25,000
Twelve Daughters by Nika; viz.		
Nejubul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Aziezul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Serojul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Afzul ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Fachnul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Dowlut ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Rizzia Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Reheem ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Fuzulut ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Raabia Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Lutful Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000	
Hafiza Begum - - - - -	5,000	
		60,000
One Grandson by Nika; viz.		
Abdul Bofil Khan - - - - -	3,000	
Inferior Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Purfun Buby - - - - -	3,000	
Hudjaing Buby - - - - -	1,200	
Aumunah Buby - - - - -	1,200	
Kanullah Buby - - - - -	1,200	
Four Circassians - - - - -	4,200	
Muddary Begum - - - - -	1,200	
		12,000
The Haram - - - - -	8,400	
Total - - -	4,33,400	

2d FAMILY

2d FAMILY of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

	Rupees.
The Begum Dolary Begum - - - - -	25,000
Three Sons by Neka; viz.	
Tadjul Omrah - - - - -	24,000
Shab Sowar Jung - - - - -	10,000
Bakir Huffain Khan - - - - -	10,000
	44,000
One Daughter by Neka; viz.	
Huffa bul Niffa - - - - -	5,000
Four Nekail Ladies; viz.	
Guffaty Begum - - - - -	5,000
Colfum Begum - - - - -	5,000
Chuloor Begum - - - - -	5,000
Mahatab - - - - -	5,000
	20,000
One inferior Concubine, recently admitted into the Mahal	
with her infant Son - - - - -	2,400
The Haram - - - - -	4,053
Total - - -	<u>1,00,453</u>

3. The Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, the legitimate Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally; viz.

	Rupees.	
Two Sons by legitimate Marriages; viz.		
Dileer Jung - - - - -	24,000	
Khan Jehan Khan - - - - -	12,000	
	36,000	
Four Sons by Neka; viz.		
Serafra Khan - - - - -	3,000	
Needum Oollah - - - - -	3,000	
Abdo Rezzakkhan - - - - -	3,000	
Kurrein odeen Ahmeed - - - - -	2,000	
	8,000	* 8,000
One legitimate Wife, Lally Begum - - - - -	6,000	• So in the Original.
Three Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Allah Rukky - - - - -	2,000	
Mustura Khanum - - - - -	1,000	
Sulliah Bee - - - - -	500	
	3,500	
Five Daughters; viz.		
Kurrem ul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
Rahmul ul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
Ahmedy Begum - - - - -	2,000	
Buddyul Begum - - - - -	2,000	
Wugjyul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
	10,000	
The Family of Eqtadar Khan, a Son by Neka - - - - -	2,000	
Total - - -	<u>65,500</u>	

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 17.
*continued.*4. The Family of Maphooz Khan, the Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally
by Nika. Rupees.

One Son Maphooz Khan - - - - -	6,000
Three Daughters ; viz.	
The Wife of Mahomed Merad - - - - -	2,000
Do. of Mahomed Ally Khan - - - - -	2,000
Buby Saheb - - - - -	1,200
	5,200
Total -	11,200

5. Separate Connections of the Nabob Mahomed Ally Abdul Kadir, the Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sister - - -	Rupees. 12,000
The Family of Jan Jehan Khan, Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sister - - - - -	5,000
The Family of Lewad Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally - - - - -	5,000
The Family of Hufain Ally Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally - - - - -	5,000
The Family Nejeeb Ollah Khan, a Nekail, Brother of Mahomed Ally - - - - -	2,000
The Family of Budder ul Islam Khan, a Nekail Brother of D ^o - - - - -	3,000
Total -	32,000

6. Offices of the Government of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, not included in the Provision made for the Family of his Highness Mochtar Jung Foujdar of Tinnwelly - - -	Rupees. 4,200
Ally Newaz Khan, Killadar of Arcot - - - - -	4,200
Purky Ally Khan, one of the Ministers at Madras - - -	4,200
Meer Afful Ollah Khan - - - - -	4,200
Kutub Oodun Khan - - - - -	4,200
Jowaher Ally Khan, Killadar of Rylasgur - - - - -	1,200
Serafrag Ally Khan, Killadar of Terripor - - - - -	1,200
Bakir Gowar, Killadar of Chittoor - - - - -	1,200
Ameen Ud Dun Ally Khan Behauder - - - - -	2,400
Commandant Mahomed Ibrahim - - - - -	1,200
Moonshy Gholaum Hufain - - - - -	6,320
Total - -	34,520

7. Three Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, pensioned by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

	Rupees.
Humacoin Bucht - - - - -	6,000
Ally Bucht - - - - -	4,200
His young Brother - - - - -	1,200
	11,400

RECAPITULATION:

	Rupces.
1. Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally - - - - -	4,33,400
2. D° - - - D° - - - Omdut Ul Omrah - - - - -	1,00,453
3. D° - - - D° - - - Abdul Wahab Khan - - - - -	65,500
4. D° - - - D° - - - Maphooz Khan - - - - -	11,200
5. Separate Connections - - - - -	32,000
6. Officers of the late Government - - - - -	34,520
7. Relations of the Emperor - - - - -	11,400
Grand Total - -	<u>6,98,473</u>

(Signed) *Clive.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *J. Webb,*
Chief Sec^y of Gov^o.

No. 18.

Copy of a PAPER, purporting to be a Letter from
Hussein Ally, the reputed Son of the late Nabob of
Arcot, to James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone,
Esquires.

From his Highness the Nawaub Wallajah, Omeer ul Hind, Tajool Omrah,
Omeer ul Mulk, Moren ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Hussein Cawn,
Bahodar Juffer Jung, &c. &c. &c. &c.

To James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone, Esqs.

WHEN I look around me, and perceive the many Dangers which beset me, I am overwhelmed with Difficulties; every Object occasions new Alarm, and my little Experience in Business, my Unacquaintance with the World, and my great Want of Friends in a Trial so serious, leaves me little able to encounter the Difficulties which present themselves. Though a Stranger in Person, yet I would persuade myself that, in Relation and Character, I am not wholly unknown; nor will you forget the anxious Solicitude with which my ever honoured and lamented Father recommended his only Offspring to you, at your Departure from these Regions; a pious Solicitude, which seemed to anticipate the awful and melancholy Moment which has since ensued.

Apprised as I am of the Esteem in which you was held by his late Highness the Nabob, of your unalterable Concern for his true Interests, and of your sincere Friendship for his Family, I naturally turn to you in this Embarrassment of my Affairs, and most earnestly entreat the Benefit of your Advice and Endeavours to extricate me from surrounding Perils.

I have not trusted to a Stranger's Aid to make known these Circumstances, which it is my first Wish to be communicated to you: I will detail them to you with my own Hand; I will trace the unhappy Events which have happened, and the Evils which they have introduced in their Train; I will explain to you the Sentiments to which they have given rise; the Results to which they have already led; and the Consequences which they may eventually occasion. These will not only direct your Services, of which I consider myself secure, to proper Objects, but will be the Means, (for I am confident in the Justice of my Claims), of obtaining the Redress which I am seeking. A true and faithful Account of my Situation, to whom it may be required to be made known, will be all sufficient to the Success of my Application.

In order that you may have a complete Knowledge of all that has happened, it will be necessary to begin with Circumstances apparently remote, though certainly not unimportant nor unconnected with the present Situation of Affairs: I shall therefore first acquaint you, that early in the Month of June last his Highness the
Nabob

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p. 9

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Nabob of the Carnatic was seized with very dangerous Symptoms, which continued, with little Variation, for the Space of several Days, and were sufficient to alarm his Family and Friends for his Highness's Safety and Life: It pleased the Almighty to allow his Highness an Interval of a few Days of Quiet and Tranquillity, to arrange and settle the Particulars of his House, and to provide for the Succession to his Dominions; and so serene and untroubled a Moment of Freedom from Bodily Pain and Infirmary did His Highness enjoy, that his Family and Servants had a most reasonable Hope that he might be able to overcome the Violence of the Attacks. After a few Days, however, the Disease returned with an Increase of Violence, and disappointed all the Expectations and Prayers which had been kindly conceived and fervently offered up for his Highness's Recovery: Tears will not allow me to describe with Exactness the Scene which followed: You will in a Word learn, that his Highness lay on the extreme Bed of Sickness, awaiting the Summons from an eventful Life with a dignified Patience and Resignation, affording a striking Lesson, never to be forgotten, of the Vanity of sublunary Greatness; and in this painful and agonizing State he continued until the 15th of the succeeding Month, when his Spirit and Soul forsook him, in their Way to a higher Glory and more perfect Happiness.

No. 18.
continued.

On the 5th July, about Ten Days previous to the melancholy Event which I have last mentioned, a large Body of Troops, consisting of European and Native Infantry and Cavalry to the Number of 800 Men, with a proportionable Number of Artillery, supplied with requisite Stores and Field Equipage of every Denomination, were sent by Government under the Command of Colonel M'Neil (one of the Company's Officers) to take Possession of the Garden and Palace of Chepauk, under the Pretence of defending them against any Insult or Violence, which the Decease of his Highness the Nabob might possibly produce; a Measure which had been advised and adopted without any Communication either with his Highness or his Ministers, until the very Moment of its Execution, when Major Grant, the Town Major of Fort St. George, was sent to the sick Chamber of his Highness, to acquaint him with the instant Approach of the Troops, and to explain to him the Reasons which had determined that extraordinary Act of Government.

It will not be necessary for me to attempt a Relation of the various Emotions, under the Conflict and Agony of contending Passions, which this sudden and unseasonable Communication unfortunately excited; you will be able to form some Conjecture at them, if you advert to the Situation and Condition of his Highness at that Moment, and to the Hand which executed the Measure. Whether from this or some other Cause, I am too deeply and dearly interested to dare to form an Opinion, his Highness's Disorder augmented daily in Violence, and ended in the unfortunate Way which I have before been obliged to state.

The Troops, notwithstanding the Representations and last Entreaties of his Highness, surrounded his Highness's Apartments, and the inmost Recesses of his Palace at the Time of his Demise; and although but one Mind manifested itself amongst his Highness's Relations, and the Ministers of his Affairs; although the most uninterrupted Order and Regularity every where appeared, and a Spirit of Loyalty, I am proud to say it, universally shewed itself to his Highness's Successor; yet the Military Force still kept its Position under the same Instructions, and seemingly with a View to dictate the Order and Terms of the Succession.

No. 18. Under these unhappy Circumstances, did an old and honourable Ally draw his extreme Breath. In this degrading Situation, did his unoffending Successor begin the Cares of his Government and Dominion.

continued.

Decent Attentions had scarcely been paid to the inanimate Form of his Highness to prepare it for its Shroud, when Mr. Webbe, the Secretary of Government, and Colonel Close, the Resident of Mysore, were sent to the Palace under the Instructions, as they represented, of the Right Honourable the Governor. His Highness departed this Life at about a Quarter past Ten, and at a Quarter past One of the same Day, I was advised of the Approach of the Commissioners of Government: I am thus circumstantial in my Detail, as I cannot but conceive, that it will tend to shew the Features of the Policy which was intended to be adopted in the Beginning, and which has eventually terminated in the utter Subversion of every Thing like Right and Justice.

Though secure from the Position of the Force about the Palace of every Access to it, and of the Knowledge of every Act which might pass within it, yet at the sacred Hour of Sorrow, and into the Chamber of hallowed Affliction, did these cold Commissioners obtrude themselves, not with the tender Offers of Friendship or Condolence, but with Offers of Indignity and Insult.

It would not be believed, unless solemnly asserted, and I do assure you, on the Honour and Faith of a Prince unused to any Subterfuge or Compromise, that at this melancholy Juncture, I was drawn by peremptory Messages from the Side of the great Deceased, to answer to the countless Interrogatories of Commissioners instructed to examine me: I hope I shall not suffer in the Eyes and Contemplation of good Men, in yielding to Importunities so unworthy of myself and them, which nothing less than the Peace and Tranquillity of my Family, and the Fear of Pollutions, which I cannot bring myself to think of, could possibly have led to; but they are past, and I will endeavour to be calm.

Attended by several of my principal Officers, I went to the Apartment where the Commissioners were waiting, when I was immediately accosted by one of them with an Enquiry as to the Disposition which his Highness had made of his Affairs: I answered with Calmness, but not without a Sensibility natural to my favoured Situation (from the Bounty of my Royal Predecessor) that such Disposition was clear, short, and unequivocal, and was contained in a written Paper, which had been executed in Quadruplicate, the several Parts of which had been sent many Days previous to his Highness's Demise, to their several Destinations; one of them had been forwarded to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, one to the Court of Directors, one to the Governor General, and the remaining Part was first delivered to his Highness's Chief Minister, and had by him, since the Decease of his Highness, been delivered into my Possession, where it then remained.

The Commissioners requested to see the Papers to which I had immediately alluded, when one of my Officers, struck with the Impropriety of the Request at such a Season, could not restrain himself from observing, that the present Moment was devoted, as well by Feeling as Custom, to the Indulgence of Grief; and he trusted, that they would not again advert to the Paper, or to Circumstances to which it had Relation, but would suffer the Intervals allowed to humane and religious

No. 12.
continued.

ligious Considerations, not to be molested with worldly Cares or Reflections; that, after Three Days, his Highness would be happy to produce the Will, and consult with them on the Objects connected with it, so far as they related to the Company. But the Commissioners would not hear this considerate Suggestion, but insisted, with a Firmness to which I was unused, on the immediate Production of the Paper.

Fearing that some possible Doubts might have been entertained, as to the Reality of the Paper, if it had not been produced at the Time when demanded, I gave it to their Hands with as little Reluctance as the Occasion could permit; they examined it in my Presence, and in the Presence of my Officers, with a particular and scrupulous Care, observing, when it was returned to me, "That his Highness had appointed me to the entire Dominion and Government of the Carnatic, and, with very small Exceptions, to the Possession of all his Property; but that in Contemplation of my Youth, had placed me under the Guardianship of Two of the Noblemen, or Cawns, about his Highness's Person, who were to fill the Office of Regents, until I should arrive at my Nineteenth Year." I instantly observed to them, "That I had been long sensible of this Disposition of his Highness's Affairs; that I was well aware and greatly thankful for the kind and tender Precaution of his Highness, in committing my Inexperience into such able and worthy Hands; that I well knew and highly respected them, and was ready in all Things to abide by their Council and Advice;" and concluded with remarking, "That since his Highness had so disposed of me, and had so consigned the Business of the Government, it were unnecessary that I should be consulted further at a Moment so inauspicious. The Regents, I was sure, had not less Inclination to meet and forward the Desire of the Company, than what I now felt, and should ever continue to feel, being the first and earliest Impression I had received, and would, I hoped, be the last that would remain with me." On this I was preparing to depart, when the Commissioners desired that I would yet remain, having something important to communicate to me, and which they begged to deliver in private, or, at least, in the Presence only of the Regents and myself: On this my Officers and Servants were instructed to withdraw, when the Commissioners proceeded in the Manner in which I shall now succinctly and clearly relate.

On the immediate Departure of my principal Servants, the Officers of Government produced a Letter, represented by them to have been written by the Marquis Wellesley, and intended for his late Highness the Nabob; which accused my Royal Grandfather, and my much revered Father, of an improper and unjustifiable Correspondence with the Sultraun of Mysore, and concluded with demanding an immediate Surrender of all the Country of the Carnatic for an alleged Breach of Treaty. After the reading of this Correspondence, they remarked that the Territory of his Highness had been forfeited to the Company by the Act which had been stated in the Letter, and that of consequence he had no Manner of Right to dispose of it by Will; yet to shew that the Company had every Disposition to serve and protect the Son, whom his Highness had so favoured, they were fully inclined to make a very liberal Provision for him, on Condition of his previous Surrender of all the Dominions which had been nominally willed to him. The Regents being present, were as much moved as myself at the extraordinary Communication which had been just made to us; and

No. 18. *continued.* and although we were fully convinced that no unauthorized Correspondence had ever taken place between his late Highness or his Predecessor, with the Sultaun of Mysore, yet we were so much agitated and afflicted at the ferious Manner in which the Charge was preferred, as not to be able to afford a cool and dispassionate Answer. After stating our internal Impressions, that neither of the respected Personages, to whom Allusion had been made, could have ever been engaged in a clandestine Communication with any Foreign Power, in Enmity with the British Interests, and our great Mortification at the Proposal which had been offered, as founded on that supposed Fact, we begged for a few Days Consideration of the Terms which had been suggested; which was conceded to us after some Discussion.

Every Enquiry was made in the Interval to ascertain the Correspondence which had at any Time taken place of the Nature already mentioned, when no Vestige could be traced which could throw the slightest Stigma on the venerable Names which had been implicated in so unfortunate a Charge.

The only Correspondence which had ever occurred between the Parties in question, and which could have given Rise to the Suspicion entertained by the Company, happened at the Instance of the Earl Cornwallis, after the Termination of the War so successfully conducted by his Lordship against the late Sultaun, and related to a Family Connexion, which, from well known Circumstances, never took place. This Correspondence naturally produced mutual Communication of Courtesy on several domestic Events, which concerned either of the Parties personally as Occasion happened, but nothing that could affect any Interests connected with national or public Considerations.

The Regents, at the Conference on the next Evening, being confirmed in their first Impressions of the Rectitude of his late Highness's Conduct in the Particulars referred to, stated, in perspicuous Terms, the Steps which they had pursued to investigate into the Truth of the Accusation which had been alledged to have been contained in the Letter of the Marquis Wellesley; and that they had found, on a full Investigation, that there was not the smallest Foundation for the Charge which had been urged; but on the contrary, that the only Correspondence which had occurred between his Highness and the late Sultaun, had been carried on with the Knowledge and Consent of the executive local Government, and had been forwarded officially by them; and in Proof of this Assertion referred the Commissioners to their own immediate Records.

The Regents then expressed their Concern that the Matter of this Accusation had not been made known, and enquired into, in the Lifetime of his late Highness, when it might have been fairly and candidly explained and answered. This Circumstance alone led them to hope, that the Company did not seriously believe that Correspondence of such a Description had in reality happened, though they might have felt themselves authorized in requesting an Explanation concerning it; and, under this Conviction, they could not but conclude the Terms proposed to them at their last Conference would be given up, as they were applicable to a Situation of Things which did not exist.

The Regents next professed themselves most ready to receive any Proposals, which might serve to promote a good Understanding in respect to the existing Engagements,

Engagements, or might render them more convenient to either of the subscribing Parties, though they were not sensible how they could be improved, at the same Time they were apprehensive that a new Arrangement might give Rise to Discussions which had been long set at rest by the subsisting Treaty.

No. 18.
continued.

The Commissioners still stood on their first Ground, and insisted, in peremptory Language, on the Proposal which they had before made. Seeing there was no Possibility of diverting them entirely from this Object, the Regents considered of an Expedient, which, in their Expectation, might have induced the Commissioners to have foregone their Proposal, at least in the Extent in which it had been moved, being well aware, from an intimate Knowledge of his late Highness's Affairs, that the preceding Governors of Fort St. George had looked for Possession of the Tinnevely, and some of the adjacent Countries, as more convenient to their Affairs, and sensible, that the present Government, from the Nature of the Proposal made, had similar Views, though in a more extended Shape; they determined, under the peculiar Circumstance in which they stood, to meet their Desires, in as much as they could, consistent with their own Honour and the Interests which they had been given in charge; and with this Intention, they proposed to deliver into the Hands of the Company (for their entire Management and Controul) the Whole of the Tinnevely and Madura Provinces to the Southward, and Ongole and Palnaud to the North, on the Condition that the Prince of the Carnatic should be allowed in his periodical Kists the Amount Rent of such Districts, agreeable to the Schedule No. 2, annexed to the Treaty of 1792; being a Yearly Sum equal to the full Amount of the Subsidy claimable by the Company by virtue of such Treaty.

To the Proposal of the Regents, the Officers of Government gave a short Reply: "That it would not in any way do; and that nothing short of the Demand which had been made could be accepted or considered."—In consequence of this Disposition, on the Part of the Commissioners, the Regents requested a farther Time to reflect, and were indulged to the next Day.

I shall not trouble you with the Particulars of the next or the succeeding Meeting on the Day following, for you will find them circumstantially related in the Journal of the Regents, which I have directed to be forwarded with this. You will readily anticipate, that although the Regents have been disposed to have rendered up more of the Countries (which really was the Case) on a like Condition with those already tendered by them, they could not unworthily bring themselves to make an unqualified and unconditional Surrender of those Rights, which it was their Duty to protect and guard. The Meetings therefore, to which I have last requested your Attention, passed without Effect.

Seeing that the Regents were inflexible in their Duty, and conceiving, from my Want of Knowledge in public Concerns, that I might possibly be rendered an Instrument (as I cannot but consider) to my own Undoing; the Commissioners, at the last Conference, and towards the Conclusion of it, sent a Note to Lord Clive, who thereupon appeared at the Palace; but, instead of going to the Apartment where Negotiations had hitherto been carried on, his Lordship went to the Tent of Colonel McNeil in charge of the Troops about the Gardens, and immediately requested my Attendance on him.

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No. 18.
continued.

I cheerfully complied with his Lordship's Request, and to the Tent: His Lordship then accosted me with seeming Kindness, and begged "I would well consider the Company's proffered Terms, which, if then neglected, would evade my Acceptance for ever; that they were now offered for the last Time; that a liberal Allowance should be made out of the Collections (but which his Lordship did not particularize) if I would listen favourably to his Proposals, but that if I did not incline to them, that I should be reduced from the Grandeur which awaited me, into an humble and private Station." I observed to his Lordship, "that I was not acquainted with Matters of so high Concern; that I was indeed an utter Stranger to Business; that my Royal Predecessor had wisely committed me to the Care and Attention of others, and had recommended my Conformity to their Advice; that, in respect of my Father's Will, and to the Persons to whom my Affairs were trusted, I could not think of answering, of myself, the important Propositions made to me; but from Regard to his Lordship's Character, and to the Interests which he represented, I was inclined not only to give my ready Attention to what his Lordship communicated, but would advise the Regents, if it were compatible with their Honour, and my own Safety, to overlook any formal Difficulty which might stand in the way of the Acquiescence; for this Purpose I would beg leave to acquaint them with what had passed, and would appoint an early Day when his Lordship should have my Answer." His Lordship observed, "that he would wait on me the next Day at the same Place, and took his Leave."

In consulting with the Regents, and the Cawns and Omrahs of my Empire, before whom the Whole of what had passed at the preceding Conferences was laid, I was fully advised of the Dangers to which my Affairs and Family might be exposed by the Acceptance of Terms so disrespectful and so vague, an Advice which I had no Reason to suspect of Prejudice or Infidelity, and by which, after the most mature Consideration, I was determined to govern my Conduct: Accordingly, when the Governor came the next Evening, I acquainted him ingenuously, "That I could not accede to the Offer, which he had Yesterday the Goodness to make me; that I had every personal good Wish for the Prosperity of the Company, and for the real and substantial Interests of the British Nation, which I had been taught to admire from my earliest Years; but that I could not sacrifice my own and my Family's Rights for any supposed Benefit to the Company, or any provisional Good which I was given to expect; besides, the Mode of Surrender dictated, and the Ground on which it professed to be founded, was such that I could not adopt it, without rendering a Credit to Suggestions highly dishonourable to those whom, by Duty and Religion, I was bound to honour and revere: I had already shewn an Inclination to attend to the Company's Requisitions, in so far as they could be attended to, and was much induced by my own Sentiments to extend the Proposal which had been made on my Behalf, even to a greater Latitude, on the Principle of the Footing on which it had been made. My Motives therefore for the Non-acceptance of his Lordship's Offers could admit of no Doubt, that I had the highest personal Consideration for his Lordship, and would hope that the frank and explicit Answer which I had now given him, would not occasion Offence."

While I was delivering what I had to say, a Number of Troopers rode around the Tent with drawn Swords, and an unusual Guard of Sepoys were posted at the Door, who traversed constantly to and fro; and a certain Degree of Confusion seemed to reign around; I endeavoured, nevertheless, to preserve a Coolness and Consistency

Consistency of Demeanour so requisite for the Occasion, and have to thank Heaven, that my Reason and Fortitude was not to be shaken by a Circumstance calculated to move them, and which, from after Practices, I am sorry to add, that I cannot but imagine was contrived with that View.

No. 18.
continued.

After I had concluded what I had to answer, his Lordship replied, "That I was extremely badly advised; that I had sacrificed my best Interests to specious Appearances, and that I should rue the Rejection of his Proposal; that it was the very last Time that he should address me on the Subject," and with a few Words of Form he departed the Tent.

I have taken some Pains to acquaint you with the foregoing Circumstances, as well by myself, as by the more detailed Account of the Regents, as they tend to shew the true Grounds of the Disagreement which existed between me and the Government, and which have been made the Pretence of dispossessing me of a Throne, to which by personal Right, as well as by the Will of my Royal Predecessor, I was lawfully and indisputably entitled.

From the Detail of which you are in Possession, you will readily perceive the Policy on which the Madras Government have acted; that they had an ambitious Design, from the Beginning, of possessing themselves of the whole Dominions of the Carnatic; a Design, which the Circumstances of the Times seemed peculiarly to favour: Apprehensive, however, of the Opinions of the European and Asiatic World, they determined on arriving at their Ends by Means the least alarming and suspicious. They therefore first betook themselves to him, whom they well knew, if he could be brought to consent, could give not only Effect but Legality to their unbounded Views; but they soon experienced, from the wise Precautions of his Predecessor, that he was not left a ready Instrument to their Purposes, though not indisposed in Sentiment to accept any reasonable Terms; and judging from the latter Circumstances (which shewed a Pliancy of Character) that he might yet be made, what the Government desired to see him, they endeavoured by Promises, Allurements, and Threats, to mould him to their Wishes; but seeing in the Event, that all their Stratagems failed, while their Ambition remained unabated, they resort to other Expedients that seemed to promise, if not a more honourable, at least a more successful Issue. Their Ambition still exhibited its original mixed Character, it possessed not any of that daring, open, and dazzling Quality, which leads the World to overlook the Means, in the Splendour of the Event, but a lofty and towering Mind, with a diminutive and half-assured Spirit, which affects, but can never perfect, a great or admirable Achievement.

Disappointed in their first Expectation, the Government sought to accomplish their Object, by the Instrumentality of the next immediate Prince to the Mussund of the Carnatic; and, unmindful of the Order of Succession, and of the Disposition of his late Highness, did not scruple to open Negotiations with him for filling the Imperial Seat. But I shall not trouble you at any Length, on the many Subterfuges used on this Occasion, or of the Measures adopted, through an oblique Medium, of obtaining their originally intended End.

On the 23d July, about Eight Days after the Demise of his late Highness, the Commissioners of Government, whom I have had so often Occasion to mention, sent for Hussain ul Dowlah, (Son of the Ameer and Nephew of his late Highness) to the Tent of Colonel McNeil, and there entered into a Conference with him
for

No. 18. *continued.* for some Hours. They repeated their Visits every Day, at some Times bringing with them large Supplies of Money, until the Instant, when the Ameer's Son was removed with great Ceremony, and under a strong Escort of the Company's Cavalry, to a House provided for him by the Government, at which Place a Treaty was devised and executed; alienating, as I am told, the whole Territories and Countries of the Carnatic, to the Possession of the Company.

During the Time, even when these Transactions were passing, several Representations were made to me through Colonel McNeil, of the favourable Disposition of the Government to me, and of the Advantages which would be lost by my refusing to meet their Wishes; that he was well assured, that the Ameer's Son would readily accept any Terms, which the Government should graciously grant to him. But as I had delivered my Sentiments publicly to the Officers of Government, and at open Conferences, I declined to hear any private Proposals, and so informed the Colonel; observing at the Time, that I implicitly believed whatever he told me respecting the Ameer's Son, for I well knew that he would receive what the Company would be pleased to give him, in lieu of the Territories of the Carnatic; for he would be receiving every Thing, when he had nothing in reality to return.

I need not acquaint you, (for it is a common Consequence of the Policy I have been describing) that every Means were used to spread Dissentions in the Family, and provoke counter Claims, in order to give the Government a Colour for Interference; and notwithstanding the Variety of contending Interests, which this Stratagem put in Motion, I am happy to say, that a Sense of Justice finally prevailed, and that there was but one Opinion as to the Succession, which ought to be consulted; and but one Sentiment of the Conduct of Government, as to the Measures adopted by them.

And thinking that the united Sense of the Family, and of the most learned Mahomedan Lawyers, might have had a Weight and Influence, I inclosed Two written Instruments to the Government, declarative of their Opinions and Sentiments on the Act which Government were about to sanction. Copies of which Papers are inclosed for your further Information.

And hearing shortly after that Government intended to place the Ameer's Son on the Musnud at all Events, and at all Consequences, I requested the Regents in a public Letter (a Copy of which accompanies) to address the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the Subject of my Affairs, recapitulating what had passed at the Conferences with me and them, professing our joint Wishes to form such an Alliance with the Company as might ensure our mutual Interests, and begging that they would open a Negotiation with us in Writing, and in a direct Way, which they had always previously declined, and we would endeavour to satisfy their Expectations as far as our Means would allow. But to the Address of the Regents, the Government did not return an Answer.

Being informed on the 29th, that a public Notification had been made through the different Streets of Madras, that the Ameer's Son would be placed on the Musnud on the 31st Instant, under the Influence of Government, I immediately addressed the Governor, with the Advice of the Regents, on the suggested Measure, and proposed to accept the Terms which had been at first offered; a Measure which my Mind revolted at, but seemed to be demanded by the trying Exigencies of the Moment,

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ment, and I felt confident within myself that if my Offer had been accepted, that the Liberality of the British Nation would have never held me bound by Conditions which had been so compulsorily imposed on me, or would have ameliorated a Situation that had been produced by Means which neither Honour or Justice could bear to contemplate. My address was wholly and totally disregarded.

No. 18.
continued.

I cannot repeat the Scene which followed, that insulted every noble Feeling and outraged every Right: I have endeavoured, under the mortifying Events which have happened, and the Variety of Sensations which have possessed me, to acquaint you of the unhappy Situation in which I find myself exposed, and I am afraid that I have ill succeeded; I need not endeavour to impress you with the Horrors of the Situation to which I feel myself reduced; you have but to picture to yourselves the Height of human Grandeur, and the sad and miserable Reverse of it; the highest and lowest Condition of which Humanity is capable; but even the meanest Subject of the very worst Government possesses a Blessing which my Fortune and Fate forbid. He owns the gratifying Sensation of knowing himself safe amidst the Society of his Fellows, while I, alas! have no friendly or kindly Sociality, none of those Relations and Ties which are made to secure the Comforts and Happiness of Life; an Unit, as it were, in the Sum of the People of the Carnatic: I am delivered into the Hands of an Enemy, who has but one Act to execute to finish his Career.

If I fail of your active Services, your zealous and strenuous Support, there is but one short Step to inevitable Destruction; let me entreat and implore, that you take the immediate Time to seek the Removal of Ills which are about to overwhelm me, from the Distance which intervenes, from my Ignorance of the fit and proper Means of Remedy, and from my Sensibility of the Injuries with which I am severely galled: I know not what Course to try: In your Judgment, Experience, and cooler Determination, I confide and rest.

It is my Business to instruct you with a complete Information of my State, the Amendment of it must be your better Care, and more fortunate Achievement; you have Prudence, Courage, and Ability, and with those no Circumstances or Cause unattainable are lost.

I have furnished you with a Detail of Particulars, and with all the Documents which it may be necessary eventually to use; you will easily perceive that my first Object is to obtain what is right at the Hand of Government by all practicable Means, but they failing, we must afterwards resort to the Justice and Sentiments of the People.

You will first betake yourselves to the Sovereign, the very best of Kings and Men, and present my humble Addresses; and then to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has always evinced a very particular and friendly Regard for the Interests of my Family. It will be unnecessary to state any Thing to them further than what is mentioned in my Letters. These high and august Personages will want no Inducement to lend their utmost Aid to repel Oppression, so flagrant and so indefensible as in my unhappy Case.

To the President of the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, whom you will next accost, you will use all the Information and Means herein afforded, to explain and enforce my Claims, and avail yourselves of the co-relative Assistance which is requisite in a Cause less honourable and just. For I know you will

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have

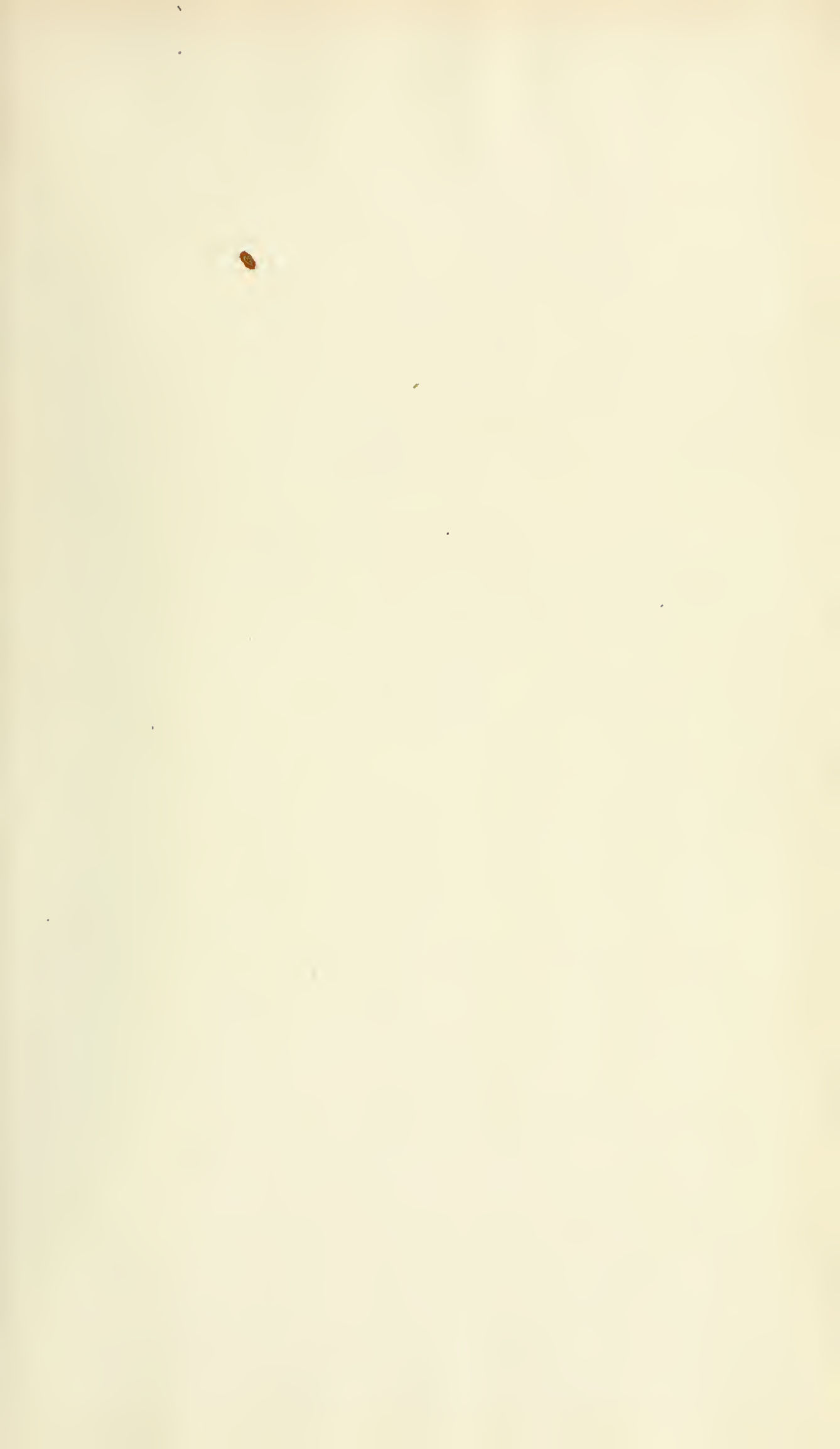
No. 18. have to combat with a Legion of bad Passions, and a Host of hostile Interests.
continued. I almost shudder for the Event.

Your last Reference will naturally be to the House of Commons, when the Petition of his late Highness's Brother, which also accompanies, will afford you no inconsiderable Strength, and to this I hope you will be enabled to add the numerous List of Creditors of his late Highness the Nabob and his illustrious Predecessor, who are interested in no secondary Degree in the Success of my Application; it being my determined Resolution to do them ample Justice in the Allowances and Consolidation of their Claims, in the Event of my Restoration to the Dignities of my Fathers.

This you may justly inform them was the only Obstacle to my accepting, in the first Instance, the Offers and Advances of Government, which, if accepted, would have proved an eternal Barrier to the Recovery of their respective Credits; for it would have been no difficult Matter to have stipulated for a clear Revenue, which would have satisfied individual Splendour, and every personal Consideration. But feeling, I hope honourable, for the Character of those who have preceded me in the Ties with which they were bounden, and the necessary Obligations of the Sovereignty, I disdained to make any Compromise which I could not reconcile to their Memories, and to the Opinions of Mankind. I have suffered a temporary Loss, which I cannot say but I feel with great Grief and Concern, but certainly with less Emotion, than I should regret a Departure from those Principles which have been religiously instilled in me. That the Loss may not be more than temporary, I rely most firmly on your Advice and Activity; and that as our Cause is just, the Almighty will it to be prosperous! What need I say more?







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